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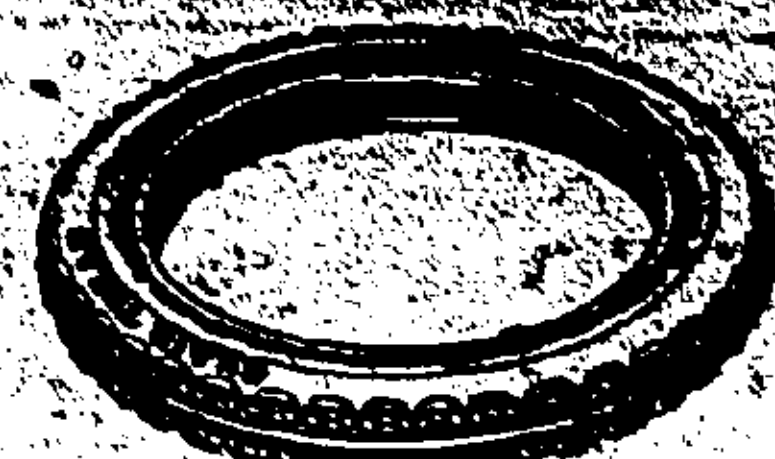
(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1919.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI.

JAPANESE SAILORS STAR CHINESE POLICEMEN.

Shanghai, May 28.
Three Chinese policemen have been stabbed, two of them seriously, by Japanese sailors in the wayside district. They tried to prevent a fight among the sailors, who, resenting the interference, turned on the policemen. The sailors escaped.

AUSTRALIAN WARSHIPS AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, May 27.
The Australian cruiser Brisbane, with the latest type of submarine, has arrived here.

THE JAVA VOLCANO.

GREAT DESTRUCTION FEARED.

Singapore, May 27.
Details of the volcanic eruption in Java are still very scant. It is stated that 40,000 acres of rice and much sugar and tobacco were destroyed.

CHINESE STUDENTS' STRIKE.

Shanghai, May 27.
The student strike has resulted in the suspension of all educational institutions in Shanghai and vicinity. It is rapidly spreading to the neighbouring provinces.

REQUISITIONED STEAMER.

Shanghai, May 27.
The Pacific Mail steamer Archer has been requisitioned by the American Government to take 2,000 Czech wounded from Vladivostok, home.

LUMBER YARD FIRE.

Shanghai, May 27.
A fire has seriously damaged part of the China Import and Export lumber yard at Yangtzepoo.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Chinese Commercial News Service.)

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

Shanghai, May 27.
The Chinese Minister to France, Hu Wei-tuk, has telegraphed saying there are seven reasons why China must not delay in signing the Treaty of Peace.

EDITOR'S RELEASE DEMANDED.

Shanghai, May 27.
The American Minister will lodge a formal protest against the closing down of the *Yik Sai Po*, demanding the immediate restoration of that paper and the release of the editor.
A certain British journalist has sent a joint petition with Chinese and foreign editors requesting the release of the editor of the *Yik Sai Po*, but whether successful or not is not yet known.

JAPANESE CRUISERS' STRANGE VISIT.

Shanghai, May 27.
Four Japanese cruisers have appeared off the Shanhaikwan Coast. Government has asked the reason therefor but has received no reply. It is reported that several others will cruise off the Southern Provinces.

THE STUDENT TROUBLE.

Shanghai, May 27.
A Mandate was issued on the 25th prohibiting the holding of meetings, making of demonstrations and the issuing of circulars. The Ministry of Education instructs the principals of all schools that students must resume study within three days.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Shanghai, May 27.
Owing to a difference of opinion with a certain important personage regarding the peace negotiations, Chu Kai-kim returned to Tientsin on the 25th, declaring that he would not join in politics again but will devote his time to industries.
The On Fook Club is trying hard to get its own man appointed chief peace delegate, but Chu Kai-kim will not agree, fearing such an appointment would rouse the South's opposition.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PLEADING AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

London, May 22.
Speaking on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said he would say to the Dominion colleagues at the Peace Conference table that the position of equality which they had given India's representatives was wholly inconsistent with the treatment of Indians in the Dominions—in South Africa.

Referring to Afghanistan, Mr. Montagu attributed the Amir's unprovoked attack to the combined forces of Mahomedan unrest, his effort to consolidate his position on his shaky throne, and the emissaries of Bolshevism. The danger in India was not past, but the rioting had demonstrated the loyalty of the Indian Army and the Indian Police to a man. Nine Europeans and 400 Indians were killed in the recent disturbances.

AFGHAN TRIBES WAITING TO CAST THE DIE.

A WATCHING ATTITUDE.

London, May 22.
Reuters Agency learns that the Afghans have concentrated large forces, including many well-armed regulars, against the British. Despite the activity of the Amir's emissaries, most frontier tribes are staunch. Some of those who are wavering will probably support the side gaining the first success.

SPECULATIONS ON PEACE TREATY.

ALLIED DELEGATES OPTIMISTIC.

Paris, May 26.
The great question in all sections of the Peace Conference concerning the signature of the Peace Treaty, turns on the optimistic opinion that the Germans will sign it, which gains ground. In case there is no hitch on either side, the signature is assumed as likely to take place by June 10.

Marshal Foch has returned from the Rhine district and was received by M. Clemenceau, after which M. Clemenceau called on President Wilson.

The Council of Four has approved the report made by Marshal Foch, the Allied Armies being ready to move almost instantaneously. —Havas.

AMERICAN GOODS FOR DEVASTATED REGIONS.

AN INTERESTING AGREEMENT.

Paris, May 26.
An agreement has been entered into between the French and the American Quartermaster of the Corps, whereby all machinery, office fixtures, typewriters, automobiles and wagons of all kinds being used by the American Army will be turned over to the French Government for use in the devastated regions of Northern France. —Havas.

COLOURED RACES OF AMERICA.

DEMAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

Paris, May 26.
Every delegate to the Peace Conference has received a copy of a protest of the coloured people of America against the non-insertion of a clause in the Peace Treaty obliging each nation amongst the Allies to grant equal civil rights to its own citizens. —Havas.

FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Paris, May 26.
It is now virtually certain that there will be no Treaty with Turkey, in spite of the opinion prevalent in England, which favours the retention of Constantinople as the seat of Turkish sovereignty. —Havas.

AERIAL FLIGHT FROM BRITAIN TO AUSTRALIA.

SINGAPORE AND F.M.S. IN THE ROUTE.

Paris, May 22.
The Prime Minister of Australia, in consultation with the British Royal Aero Club, has decided on the conditions of the proposed flight from Great Britain to Australia for a prize of \$50,000 offered by the Commonwealth Government. The airman will cross France, Alexandria, Bagdad, Singapore and the Malay Archipelago. The flight must be accomplished within 720 hours. —Havas.

THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

FRENCH CONCERN OVER BRITISH PARTICIPANTS.

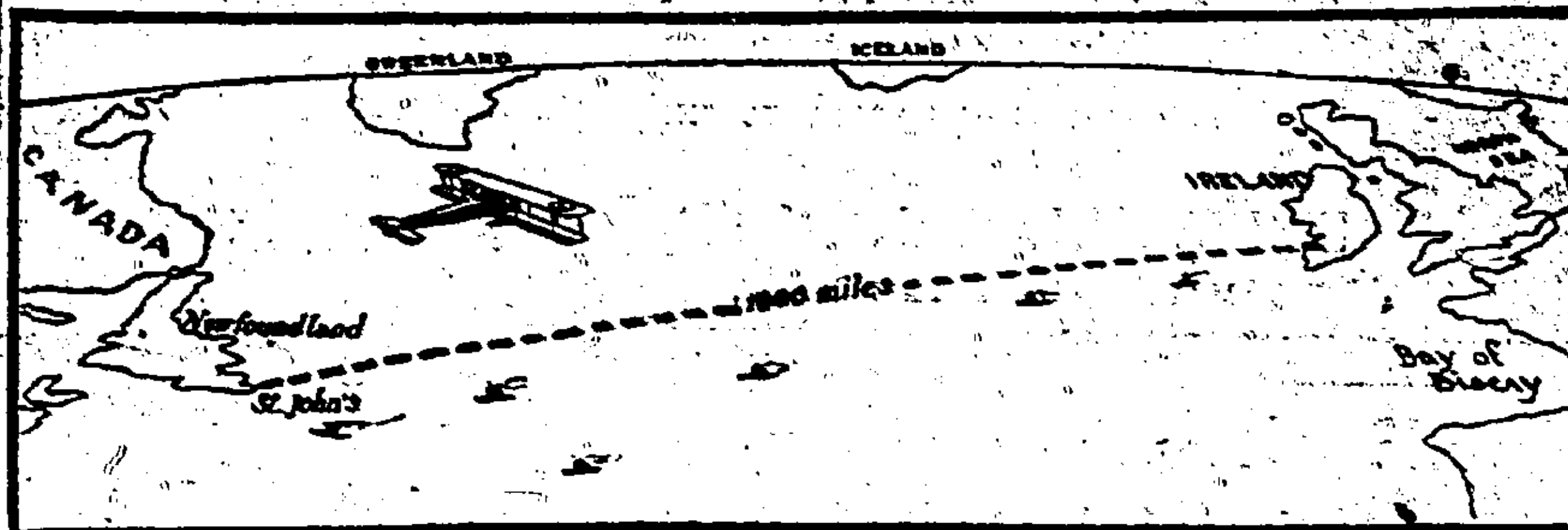
Paris, May 22.
It is no exaggeration to say that for the last 48 hours Major Hawker and Commander Grieve have been in the thoughts of every Frenchman. No sporting event or test was ever followed in Paris with such anxious interest.

FRENCH ACADEMY APPOINTMENT.

Paris, May 22.
Emile Bergerat has been elected a member of the Academie Goncourt. —Havas.

FRENCH FLYING RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

Paris, May 22.
Restrictions on flying are about to be removed throughout the whole of French territory. A large number of aeroplanes, no longer useful to military authorities will be sold for civilian flying. —Havas.



THE TRANS-ATLANTIC AERIAL ROUTE.

The above sketch indicates the shortest aerial route across the Atlantic. Major Hawker, whose fate is still unknown, made St. John's his starting point.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THREAT ON PETROGRAD.

Copenhagen, May 21.
The Estonian National Assembly has passed a resolution declaring itself an independent republic, claiming a place in the League of Nations and reaffirming its will to fight the Bolsheviks to the bitter end. The Swedish newspaper "Folketsdagblad" states that the Estonians are advancing in the direction of Pskov and are now only fifty miles from Petrograd.

British troops have landed at Luga Bay and occupied a number of villages after fights with Bolsheviks and Soviets.

Petrograd is much alarmed. It has been decided to defend the city to the last and destroy it if captured. Letters of an official nature state that the Bolshevik offensive of May 18 and 19 failed, immediate counter-attacks wiping out the enemy's initial successes and inflicting heavy losses.

Berlin, May 21.
A message from Liban says that with the warm weather the offensive by Soviet troops against the Baltic regions has begun. Violent fighting has been proceeding since May 19 on the entire front of Schlock and Bausch.

NORTHERN RUSSIA.

Murmansk, May 21.
A relief force has arrived after an uneventful voyage. The army is very keen.

London, May 22.
A Murmansk communique states that Allied troops on May 20 drove the enemy from their main position north of Medvedyeyagor, inflicting heavy losses. Italian reinforcements are arriving. The pursuit of the enemy, who is believed to be in full retreat, continued southwards.

BIG SHIPPING DEAL.

New York, May 20.
The Director of the International Mercantile Marine has formally approved the sale of its British-owned tonnage to a London syndicate. The transaction involves shipping variously estimated at from 75,000 to 95,000 tons valued at approximately twenty-seven millions sterling. A shareholders' meeting has been called for 16th June to vote on the proposition.

PLAGUE ON HOME STEAMER.

London, May 22.
A soldier aboard the City of Sparta, from Bombay on April 3rd, died on the voyage of bubonic plague. On arrival at Liverpool on April 29 the vessel was quarantined and disinfected. Subsequently a native sailor died of bubonic on May 16.

TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

A TROUBLESOME STUDENT.

John Mathias, student, residing at No. 123, Praya East, was summoned by the Hongkong Tramway Company, before Mr. R. E. Lindell today, on charges of unlawfully continuing to stay on the footboard of one of their cars on the 17th instant, after having been requested by the conductor to go inside, and obstructing and assaulting the conductor in the execution of his duty.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted on behalf of the Tramway Company.

Mr. Shenton said the facts of the case were that on the 17th instant car No. 43 was going from Causeway Bay in a westerly direction when the accused and three Portuguese boarded it and stood on the rear footboard and, notwithstanding the fact that they were requested by the conductor to go inside, they refused to get inside and continued to ride on the footboard. When the car reached Heung Street, the conductor returned to them their tickets and told them to get off the car. They refused to do so, and the conductor, in the exercise of his duty, ordered them to get off. The accused, including the defendant, got off the car. The others stayed behind and attempted to assault the conductor. On seeing this, the accused and another man again boarded the car and attempted to pull the conductor out of the car. Police whistles were blown by the motorman, and they ran away. The accused was arrested by a constable and later the summons was taken out against him. Mr. Shenton added that the conductor still bore the evidences of a black eye which he received from the defendant.

To the charges of disobeying the conductor's request and obstructing him, the assaulter pleaded guilty. He also admitted the offence of assault, but stated that it was made through provocation, the conductor having given him a push.

Mr. Shenton said that, in connection with the charge of obstruction, he understood the Government wanted the Tramway Company to conduct its traffic, which was none too easy. The accused was fined \$5 on the first charge and \$10 on the charge of assaulting. The third charge was withdrawn. His Worship, considering that the evidence of the prosecution did not show that the accused had committed an offence, committed an offence.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 6.7-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer—29.75. Temperature 2 p.m.—80. Humidity 2 p.m.—68.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters' Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 24.
Silver is quoted at 51 3/4. The market is steady.

London, May 22.
Silver is quoted at 51 1/4. The market is steady.

London, May 21.
Silver is quoted at 51d. America is selling.

London, May 20.
Silver is quoted at 52 1/2. The market is quiet.

LEST WE FORGET.

About the beginning of September 1 was on patrol duty between St. Gilles and Termonde and saw two Belgian soldiers whose eyes had been gouged out with bayonet thrusts, and who had received seven bullet wounds in the back. A peasant showed us these soldiers. He had buried them with a sack over the body and very little earth on top. He drew back the sack together with the earth so as to show us the bodies. I informed my officer, but he is now dead. On the road to Namur I saw the body of a woman lying in the road with a bayonet wound through the heart. Official deposition of a Belgian soldier before the Committee on German Outrages.

OBJECTORS RELEASED.

Ten conscientious objectors who were sentenced to death in France in May, 1916, and whose sentences were subsequently commuted to terms of ten years' penal servitude, were released from Maidstone Gaol recently. Three of them, H. S. Beavis (Edmonton), F. Murfin (Louth), and A. W. Taylor (Edmonton), have been continuously in prison for nearly three years. Batches of objectors were released and left Princetown just afterwards. Other batches will go daily until all have left the prison, which will then be prepared for convicts.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.—11.30 a.m.
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel—Noon.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
THURSDAY, JUNE 1.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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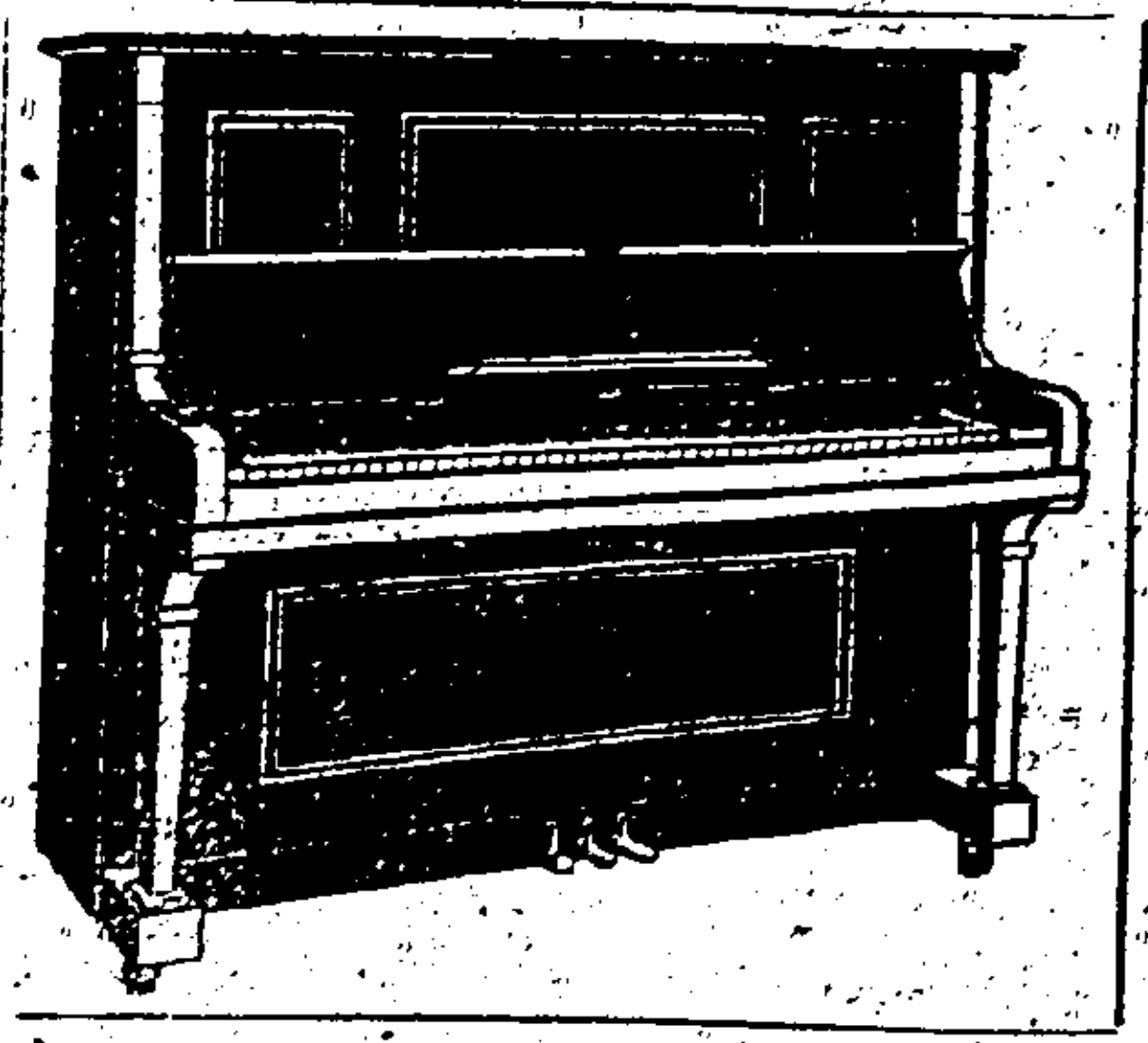
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FROM THE PULPIT.
THE SIMPLE WAY.
Notes of a sermon by the Rev.
J. Kirk Macdonald at Union
Church on Sunday morning—
"He hath showed thee, O man,
what is good; and what doth the
Lord require of thee but to do
justly, and to love mercy, and to
walk humbly with thy God?"
Micah 6/8.
This wonderful saying, which
has been called the greatest
in the Old Testament, takes
the form of a question, because
it is the unanswerable con-
clusion of an argument which
God has been conducting with
His people. Not a contentious
argument—God has no place for
that—but a piece of sober, earnest
pleading. Passages in that tone
are frequent in the later prophets,
and none of them nobler than
this in Micah, in which nature
and history are called to witness
that Jehovah has never dealt
with Israel in an exacting
spirit, but always with kindness
and reasonableness. Yet the
people will not take the
simple way of pleasing Him and
fulfilling their side of the cov-
enant. They fall into alienation
and disobedience, and then
search about, like the heathen,
for painful and hard excesses of
apparent self-devotion in the
hope of being restored to favour.
"Wherewith," they say, "shall I
come before the Lord, and bow
myself before the Most High God?
Shall I come before Him with
burnt offerings, with calves of a
year old? Will the Lord be
pleased with thousands of rams,
or with thousands of rivers
of oil? Shall I give my firstborn
for my transgression, the fruit of
my body for the sin of my soul?"
Such is the conclusion of the
whole matter. It is unanswerable.
No man can add to it anything
which will bind the reason or the
conscience of any man. As soon
as we hear it we assent that it is
right; that it is final, that it points
the one way in which it is our
duty to walk. It is the simple
way, and if it be at all time that
simplicity is nature's hall-mark,
it is at least surely a mark

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of the divine. The weighty
matters in God's law are not
complicated or obscure. They are
not such as need an expert versed
in technicalities to expound.
Religion is off the track when it
takes forms which the common
man cannot deal with without the
intervention of the priest, or the
lawyer. God's great words are
addressed not to the ecclesiastic
but to the ordinary man. "I have
shown thee, O man, what is good"
and you require no ecclesiastical
person nor organisation to inter-
pret it to you. It carries its own
meaning, and has its own
sanction of the mind and
conscience of every man.
Such is the simple way. But to
say it is simple is not to say that
it is easy. Easy it is, like the
yoke of Christ, as compared with
the burdensome systems of pen-
ances, sacrificings, observations
with which men load their own
shoulders in efforts to put them-
selves right with God. But who-
ever takes in hand practically to
live the life of this simple law of
love finds he has a task which
demands his best and more. You
may often hear people speak in a
way which overlooks this.
"Why trouble us with your
theologies, your creed, your
systematised religion?" they say.
"All that God wants is that men
do justly and love mercy;" the
last clause of the verse, I am
afraid, is too apt to be left out.
Well, that "all" is a very large
one, and is not little in either of
its three dimensions.
1.—"To do justly." Is that an
easy thing? President Wilson,
speaking to the International
Law Society in Paris, says no;
—not that it needed him to
say it, but I quote because truth
which is considered trite from a
preacher is received as striking
if it happens to come from a
statesman. "Justice," says the
President, "is an easy word to
say, and a noble one on the
tongue, but one of the most
difficult enterprises of the human
spirit." It certainly is all that,
so difficult that I fear that few
seem really to set it as a definite
and serious aim before them. Or
one ought to say so ungenerally,
rather than harp on the difficulty.
I am not sure, I do not want to
libel either myself or my fellow-
creatures, but I cannot believe
that if men as a whole had in
their hearts a real passion for
justice the difficulties would have
stood in the way so formidable
and so long. The world teems
with injustices, has done so all
along. Nothing in the world is
so difficult to get as simple justice.
People will offer charity, be-
nevolences; they will suggest com-
promises, offer concessions; take
their stand on legalities, on
custom—anything sooner than
just do the simple right, for the
sole reason that it is right,
without qualification. Few love
justice as they should. The man
or woman who does, in whose
soul the passion for it burns as
a consuming fire, is of the kind
that seems to be too good for this
world, which does its utmost to
break them on its wheel, in
health, heart, and fortune. It is
a world of injustices, and most of
us are content to let it go at that,
provided we can get rid of such
as happen to press upon
ourselves. An optimist has been
defined as one who does not mind
what happens as long as it does
not happen to him; there is much
love of justice which is no more
respectable.
But what the Lord requires
of us is not merely
love of justice, but
the doing of it, and there is the
rub. It is easy to admire justice,
to praise it, to put up statues to
it, to wax indignant over the lack-
ing of it. So long as all that is
merely abstract the devil is little
disturbed. Satan does not tremble
at our rhetoric, which he knows
right well may be a kind of harm-
less safety valve. To talk justice
is simple enough, but to execute
it—what is that my text means—
to carry it out, is another matter.
How difficult it is to be perfectly
fair to our fellow-men and women,
and how unusual! We indulge
in likes and dislikes, and we have
our hero-worshipping and our pet
aversions, but who of us takes
proper pains to sift it all, to get at
the real truth? Who of us are
as careful as we ought to be,
that we think rightly about one
another, act rightly, and speak
rightly? Conversations border
on the verge of slander, com-
merce on that of sharp practice,
legislation is very much a series
of attempts to enact what is right
in spite of the opposition of ad-
verse interests. Mankind has
just fought the most terrible war
in its history to overthrow
the assertion that might is the
only right. The struggle ends
with the dawn of a new hope for
the future, because for the first
time the statement of the world
are deliberating with the avowed
purpose of doing international
justice, instead of as formerly

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FROM THE PULPIT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

hath not seen. Yet it seems almost a tendency of our nature, having done one good thing to leave undone some other which would complete it.

So we find the Apostle of love in the First Century reproving certain who planned themselves on their love to God, yet failed to understand that it included practical love to men. If St. John were with us now he might have something cautionary to say about the habit of thinking that if we see about the love of men the love of God may take care of itself. This third clause in our text implies that you cannot substitute philanthropy for religion, because the whole is greater than its part. I am with you when you assert that if a man claims to be religious yet fails in justice and mercy towards his neighbour, that man's religion is vain.

But I cannot follow when people take the tone that doing good to one's neighbour is the whole duty of man. The Enemy of souls would just as lief use our philanthropies to shut God out of our knowledge as any other means. Still, to be sure, if the philanthropy goes deep enough it will never have that effect, but very distinctly the opposite.

If the love to men has in it real sacrificial quality, if it is a genuine self-forgetful outflow of the heart, it brings the heart into vital fellowship with God whose own nature is love. To love the brother whom we see with the kind of love which in its human limited degree is like God's love, is thereby and therein to walk with God. There are some who do this without knowing it. Perhaps there are many; it is not for us to say. But there are men and women, many or few, who make little claim to knowledge of God, who have little familiarity with customary religious observances or facility in its phraseology, yet who are living in a way which is laying up for them day by day the happy surprise of the Day of Judgment, when they will find that their sacrificial service to the brother whom they had seen was really offered on the altar of God Whom they thought they could scarcely discern at all.

The closer we walk with God the humbler we are likely to be about it. That is so beyond doubt, but let me not be mistaken as teaching that we should expect to be ignorant about it. No, it is your privilege to walk with God and know that you are doing it. Conscious and realised fellowship should rejoice the heart and in proper ways and times to be confessed with the mouth. God requires of us that we love Him, confide in Him, take counsel with Him, as much as that we do justly and love mercy in our intercourse with one another. The first and greatest commandment, says our Lord, is that we love God. The second, that we love our neighbour, is like unto it and indeed provides simple and practicable means of keeping it. But the second commandment while like to the first, is not a substitute for it, still less the displacement or the abrogation of it. "My son," says God to us, "give me thine heart," and He says it to every man of us, not only a select few. It is reasonable, for does He not offer us His own? "Little children love one another," He says. Again, "You are not going to be here very long. Do justly and love mercy while you are here, walk humbly with Me side by side, and then together at the journey's end. Come closer home where at My right hand are unfading righteousness and perfect love."

GENERAL NEWS.

DISPOSAL OF THE GERMAN SHIPS.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York World* reports that the disposal of the German merchantmen is proving a difficulty at the Peace Conference. The British delegates agreed, several days ago, to the scheme, according to which the Allies are to take possession of the German steamers detained in their respective ports. Their attitude is, however, meeting with overwhelming opposition from the British colonies. In consequence, Mr. Lloyd George has demanded the reconsideration of the problem. This desire is expressed because the *Atlantic* of the German steamers detained in British ports is smaller than that actually lost.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MYSTERY OF MAJOR HAWKER.

London, May 20.

At midnight there was not a single word of Major Hawker from the numerous aeroplanes, destroyers, etc., sweeping the seas. The whole task has been hampered by rain.

A Government communique emphasises that trans-Atlantic flights are private enterprises. The attitude of the Air Ministry has been to enjoin caution and not urge on participants, but although not recognising responsibility, the Government had furnished every assistance. After recapitulating the measures to assist Major Hawker the communique warns the public that the chances of finding him are most remote. Referring to criticisms of the Admiralty it draws attention to the many heavy responsibilities of the British Fleet. It concludes that while anxious to do its utmost to save the gallant and intrepid aviator, it warns intending participants that it is utterly impossible for the Government to patrol two thousand miles of ocean by way of protection.

St. John's, May 21.

An expert now agrees that the Hawker-Grievace machine must have collapsed shortly after leaving because no wireless has ever been received nor any indication of their being in the air during the five or six hours necessary to bring them into the track of liners which they should have reached before daylight. The opinion is growing that the vast bodies of field ice and icebergs extending for one hundred miles off the Newfoundland coast affected the working of the engines through the intense cold congealing the oil. The Americans from Trepassy experienced this.

Raynham's navigator Morgen is suffering so seriously from shock and other injuries that he may be compelled to return to England.

Lieutenant Jensen has arrived from Paris to investigate the conditions for a flight by French airmen later in the season.

Undaunted by the Sopwith's disappearance other fliers are hurrying preparations for trans-Atlantic flights. A Handley Page machine will be ready to fly on the 31st.

London, May 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Elliot asked the Government to consider resuming further attempts to fly the Atlantic in view of the desperately hazardous conditions. General Seely replied that the matter was being given the most careful thought. The Government considered it was not right and was not its function to say that our countrymen should not undertake this daring flight and these risks.

A "Daily Mail" message from Newfoundland says that Major Gran, pilot of the Handley Page aeroplane, suggests that Hawker and Grievace may be picked up by a Scandinavian foodship as they followed the route on which fifty such ships are at present voyaging, most of which carry no wireless.

THE STATUS OF INDIA.

London, May 22.

In the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, in the debate on the Indian Budget, dwelt on India's bright position in the world. He referred to her splendid military material and her war efforts, which won her a place in international discussions equal to the British dominions and greater than that of any Power in the world except the Big Five. He expressed the opinion that India's entry to the League of Nations and International Labour Organisation, also the place occupied by Lord Sinha, committed Parliament to the view that this position was only justified if we could raise India to the position of a sister nation of the Empire. It was wholly inconsistent with a position of subordination.

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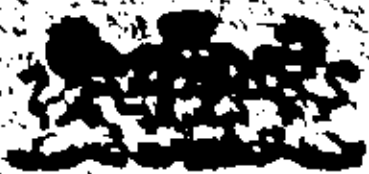
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1919.

FLYING THE ATLANTIC.

Whilst there are many who incline to the view that aviators who, in the present state of aeronautics, attempt to fly the Atlantic are asking for trouble, there is no doubt that a deal of glamour surrounds the efforts of those who are courageous enough to make a bid for the honour of being first across. After all, in matters of this kind some-one has to be first, and, knowing the rivalry which exists between the airmen of different countries, it is not surprising that, even whilst the venture is universally regarded as being extremely hazardous, there should be forthcoming men who are prepared to risk their all in the attempt. We saw the same spirit manifested in the experiments, long years ago, to steam across the oceans, and, later, in polar expeditions. Human nature being what it is, there will ever be men who will endeavour to accomplish what appears almost impossible.

In the present efforts to fly across the Atlantic, the daring of such men as Hawker and Grieve have aroused the deepest interest amongst Britishers the world over, for these aviators have been showing that the old British spirit of derring-do is still alive. Our interest in their movements takes on something of a mournful tinge when we read of the possibility of one or both of them having lost their lives in seeking to accomplish the task. In looking over the news of some six weeks ago from Canada we have gathered one or two facts which will show the dangers of the attempt. The main question then, apparently, was, whether the engines to be employed could keep the aviators in the air for so long as twenty hours. Major Hawker's machine, we read, weighed just under three tons, and it carried 350 gallons of petrol, which was sufficient for a 22 hours' flight. The aviator expected to reach land in 20 hours, so it will be seen that he was only allowing himself the narrow margin of two hours on a trip which, by reason of atmospheric conditions, and the like, was bound to be full of hazard. His idea was to fly at a height of ten thousand feet and to endeavour to maintain a speed of one hundred miles an hour. The navigator was to keep his course by observations from the sun by day and the stars at night, which he was to make every few hours, checking the results by any reports he could obtain by wireless from ships. His wireless apparatus had a range of about three hundred miles, so that it would be in touch with St. John's station for some three hours after leaving. After that, until he reached Ireland, news of his fate could only be received from any ship that it might chance to speak. It will thus be seen that for Major Hawker it was a far different venture than for the American airmen, who were greatly assisted by the direction given by patrols, etc.

There have been many hard things said about the failure of the British Government to take an active, instead of a passive, interest in the trans-Atlantic flight by affording some measure of protection to the British participants. With much of it, we can all agree. It is true that the venture has been in the nature of a private enterprise, but it might well have been otherwise if America's example had been followed. It seems that intending participants have been warned by the Government that it is utterly impossible for the Government to patrol two thousand miles of ocean. But the American Government did not find this an impossibility. Once the fear that lives had actually been lost had presented itself, the authorities began taking measures "regardless of expense." That looks like the British way, doesn't it? In this matter we can well take a lesson from the Americans.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

HEALTH HINTS.

From time to time, the Medical Officer of Health at Shanghai gives in his monthly reports some valuable advice to residents in the Northern settlement. Often his observations are applicable to most places out East. For example, in his April report he has much to say about guarding against the contraction of summer diseases from infected food, and in this connection he refers to the house fly as being especially in need of being watched. He speaks of this pest as being one of the most dangerous enemies of man. Sanitary habits, especially in such matters as the disposal of house refuse, are urged, for in this way the number of dangerous flies can be enormously diminished and that, in turn, decreases the diseases that they carry. Although strawberries are not eaten to any very great extent here, it is interesting to note that Dr. Stanley says this fruit can be safely consumed fresh if dipped for a few seconds in boiling sugar syrup. This appears to sterilise the fruit sufficiently to make it absolutely safe and in no way spoils the flavour. Washing, we are told, is not enough. As Dr. Stanley says, although people may eat unsterilised strawberries many times and not be caught, the time inevitably comes when they become a prey to serious intestinal trouble, and this can easily be avoided with the exercise of a little care on the lines indicated. The hint should be of value to people here.

OVERSHOT THE MARK.

The misguided Afghans who have listened to Amanullah, the pretentious Amir, must now be feeling quite sorry for themselves. They have been hopelessly deceived into believing that they could successfully invade India and challenge British rule in that country. They knew that there was trouble in India and thought the moment opportune to strike a blow. But they reckoned on affairs in India being much worse than they actually were and have not received the support from certain tribesmen upon which they had counted. Instead of help from these quarters they have seen increasing proofs of loyalty to the British, and what has sobered them more still, is the fact that they have received some severe drubbings in the fighting and are now inclined to prefer internment in India to a return to their own country. The aerial weapon has, of course, been of great value to us and has shown the madcap Amir the foolhardiness of challenging British power in India. But perhaps the best feature of all is that, in this moment of passing anxiety, there has been no sign of a recrudescence of trouble in India itself. At heart there is no doubt that our Indian subjects are loyal still.

WELL ANSWERED.

The Germans have been answered in a most logical manner on the point of responsibility for the war. The Allied Reply to Count Rantzau's Note on the subject says that as reparation is admitted, responsibility is involved. Of course it is. If the Germans, as they do, acknowledge that they will make good the damage they have caused, then how can they escape the retribution that they must have been responsible? It is unlikely, if they believed others were responsible, that they would be willing to make good the damage. So they stand self-committed. The Allied Reply anticipates another point that may be raised when it says that the German people cannot renounce responsibility for the actions of the former Government. Things would have reached a pretty pass if they could, for what would be simpler in case of any future wars than for the people to disclaim all responsibility by throwing it on to a particular set of Ministers? No; the Germans won't catch the Allies with chaff of that sort.

CHINA TEA.

Lord Dunsany writes to the Times:—I understand that most of the medical profession are agreed that Chinese tea is less detrimental to the nervous and digestive systems than the teas from India and Ceylon. If this be true, the proposal of the Government to give preference to the latter is practically putting a very heavy subsidy on nervous and dyspeptic disorders. Is not this very curious indeed on the part of a Government that is inaugurating a Ministry of Health?

DAY BY DAY.

SOMETIMES A MAN LOSES HIS JOB BECAUSE HE DOESN'T KNOW ENOUGH, AND SOMETIMES BECAUSE HE KNOWS TOO MUCH.

Yesterday's health return shows eight cases of plague (five fatal) and one non-fatal case of enteric. All were Chinese.

A Chinese employed on the S.S. Huangshan was this morning fined \$200, or, in default, two months' hard labour for being in unlawful possession of three tael of non-Government opium.

Mr. H. J. Brett, the Commercial Secretary to H. M. Legation, Peking, is leaving Hongkong today on a visit to Wuchow and Nanning, and expects to be absent for about three weeks.

Sergeant John McBean Tulloch, of the Hongkong Police, was this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell with committing a serious assault on and ill-treating a Chinese girl, 13 years of age, at Shaukiwan on the 18th instant. The case was remanded until next Wednesday.

Local Chinese rice importers have chartered ten steamers for the carriage of rice from Saigon. The recent increase in the price of this commodity was accentuated by the scarcity of local stocks. It is expected that when these ten vessels bring back their cargo, rice will be much cheaper than it is to-day.

Mr. Herbert T. Ford, 55 years of age, late Engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, died yesterday morning, May 27, at his residence in Tungshan. The funeral took place at Macao Fort the same day. The cortege left his residence at 5 o'clock and from the British Consulate Steps, Shamsham, at 6 p.m. Many friends attended the funeral.

Prison life offers no terrors for a certain thief who had served his time at the local gaol on twelve occasions. His record was one of great distinction and to-day called forth from the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) this remark:—"It seems to me you have spent most of your last twelve years in gaol." A sentence of six months' hard labour was passed by the Magistrate on the thief for stealing a quantity of noodles.

Are macaroni and noodles the same thing? A Police sergeant, with a great regard for the appropriate use of words, drew a distinction between these two when addressing the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) this morning at the Police Court. He said:—"The interpreter told me it was macaroni, but it is marked noodles." In this case a Chinese was charged with the larceny of noodles. His Worship:—"Oh, that's the same thing. It is all made of flour."

Four Shanghai Chinese had a bone to pick with another of their kind in consequence of his failure to pay a debt which he owed them. Des Voeux Road, was the place where the argument took place yesterday. The debtor got the worse of it, and he lost some blood as the result of a blow which he received on his head. He did not appear this morning to press the charge of assault which he brought against his assailants. The case was therefore adjourned.

Stories of devotion to a friend have been much sung about, but none so touching as that of Tam Ying, who had gone to great lengths to help a friend who happened to be banished. This friend was last year banished for 10 years for snatching, but returned on the quiet and was taken under the wings of Tam Ying. Yesterday, whilst sitting outside the Ko Shing Theatre, the banished was recognised and he was in great danger of being taken. Tam Ying, seeing his friend's plight, let a rescue party who surrounded the constable and worried him in such a manner as to make him let go his prisoner. Determined not to go back to the station without a "capture," the lunking, assisted by another constable, pursued and caught the gallant Tam Ying. Such devotion was not allowed to be passed unnoticed. Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning at the Police Court awarded him with six months in gaol. It was a hard fate, but Tam Ying will have the comforting knowledge that he had assisted a friend who stood in bad need of his friendship.

MODERN MODES.



MODEL GOWN BY LANVIN.

New Models Shown in Paris.

Lanvin.

Lanvin has the outstanding sides in a very interesting model in blue which is illustrated above. It has a very uneven hem, for the rounded front is quite long while the sides and the back are short and almost straight. This model is altogether charming. The cuffs and the collar are of white muslin and the dots are embroidered in "Alice" blue silk. The belt is a plain band in front and the back is of Alice blue faille ribbon. Lanvin is very fond of the rounded hem in the front of the skirt and features this in many afternoon and evening models. Her creations are, as a rule, the loveliest and very Parisian in their perfect and most artistic interpretation. She uses with much charm the bertha for bordering her round décolletés, but in many cases her décolletés are in the U-form rather than rounded or cut in a V. Her colourings are soft and pale, and she is quite fond of crepes and chiffons, and her embroideries are pieces of art, one beautiful embroidery showing myosotis flowers of mother of pearl. In a model of almond green crepe the embroidery is done in crystal beads and tinselled threads. The back is so interesting, the collar and the two side panels, being in one piece of an embroidered narrow band. Lanvin is still using narrow panels and narrow panelled trains, but she does this in her own new way. She no longer loops the panels under the hem.

Renee.

Probably the greatest success of the collection shown by Renee was pretty model of black jersey. The simple bodice was trimmed with a tiny piping of purple silk; the loose belt had on the right side a purple silk pompon and on the left side a black one. The narrow but slightly barrelled skirt had the sides covered with purple passementerie drops—a novelty which belongs yet exclusively to Renee and seems to be her pretty trademark of many suit and dress models. It is also she who made the model of the aeroplane dress. This model is made of supple black taffetas. At the skirt the material outstands in four wings—two in front and two in the back. These wings are outlined with a garniture of narrow bias which also appears on the band of the V décolletage and at the edge of the sleeves. The corsage is long, full, loose and yet draping. It is one of the most remarkable models this spring. The material outstanding from the side gives a new barrel silhouette. I think every couturier has of this silhouette a version of his own.

Callot.

What diversities of styles we see this spring: straight skirts, skirts narrow, skirts wide; the waist line full and draped or no waist line at all, a raised waist or a long pointed waist line; the sleeves very short, no sleeves at all, or long to the elbow sleeve, the three-quarter sleeve and the very long ones. Of course all this carries an original modern air and no woman has an excuse to be unbecomingly dressed or to complain that there is no style to become her particular type. In each collection there are so many diverse styles. This is even true this year about Callot who usually defines a certain style of her own, very different from what anybody else does and makes many interpretations of her own particular style.

In her recent collection Callot is very extreme in conceiving both the tight and wide skirts. They are long for evening wear, long but slashed to the knees. For the street many are up to twelve inches above the ground, and in jackets there is the same variety, for in length they vary from the hip to knee length; some of the latter quite Directorate. The chemise dress is not "délaisée" by Callot, and side by side with this narrow and short straightness she shows lovely reminiscences of Louis XVI period, slightly ruffled and bustled; also some full circular skirts. The really new barrel silhouette produced by the outstanding movement at the sides is also shown by Callot. Callot still uses a great deal of fringes. Her evening gowns are, as usual, quite gorgeous and draped around the body in the inimitable Callot way. She favours the round Directorate décolleté and uses, together with lovely metal brocades, Chantillys, taffetas, and satins. Her embroideries are beautiful and quite elaborate. In one word Callot is again quite the Callot of before the war.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"It came as a surprise to many," says a London Journal, "to learn from Capt. Guest's answer to Sir Frederick Hall that the mobilised strength of the British Army immediately before the conclusion of the armistice was greater than that of any other army, either enemy or Allied, the British figures being 5,680,247, as against 5,075,000 for France, 3,420,000 for Italy, 4,500,000 for Germany, and 2,230,000 for Austria-Hungary. The British and French figures include, of course, Colonial troops, of whom we have apparently 700,000, and the French a million. Another interesting fact is that the four Allied Powers—Great Britain, France, Italy, and America—had a numerical superiority over the Central Powers, and their two allies of more than 10,000,000 men, the figures for the former being 7,882,379 and for the latter 7,630,000."

The psychology of the soldier has always been something of a mystery. The readiness with which he is responding to the new War Office appeal makes him more bewildering than ever. I suppose (says a Home correspondent) it is true to say that, only a few months ago, before the armistice was signed, the Army was pretty completely "fed up" with war. I have never met any soldier who disputes that the average Tommy, at any rate, was in that condition last November. What was the next psychological development? Relief at the signing of the armistice appears to have been general. Then followed boredom due to inaction, succeeded by the uncertainty of demobilisation. The next step was the return to civil life, and I suppose that the state of mind of the average civilian soldier when taking that step was one of the greatest possible relief. Now, after a few months at home, he is volunteering to fight again—in Russia. No doubt he feels he must go to the rescue of his comrades.

Now that the French and Belgians seem to be reconciled to receiving tourists to the old battle centres before long, it might be interesting to know what it is that they want to see. I am afraid (says a Home writer) that visitors, say, to Ypres, will be considerably disappointed. So much of the town has been removed that there is really very little of it left. Its bricks are scattered about the roads of Flanders. Where a house or church was left half-standing it was pulled down to provide more road material. As a war relic Ypres is, in fact, by no means so striking as some other towns. I should say that Baillou, if it has not yet been restored in any way, gives the best picture of the havoc wrought by war. Albert is not so impressive. Arras is an example of a city which has been, as it were, mortally wounded but still lingers in agony. So is Bethune. You see there the pitiable struggle of civilians to make homes among the wreckage. On the whole, if I wanted to show someone what war means, I should take him to Baillou, and then by road through Flogstaert, and over the old battlefields to Menin.

Too much attention need not be paid to threats in the German press of a refusal to sign the treaty of peace, on the precedent of the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. The fact is that the Bolsheviks did sign at Brest-Litovsk, and for two main reasons which obtain in Germany to-day. In the first place, Lenin declared that Russia could not go on with the war, and neither can Germany to-day. In the second place, Lenin's openly announced policy was to submit in order to gain a respite for the establishment of the Soviet power preparatory to a renewal of the war, this time against Western imperialism. So the German people will be invited at the last moment by its leaders and press to submit to any treaty and bide its time. Already the Hamburg Nachrichten declares that "Germany would bow to force for the present and prepare for the future." For the Entente, however, the duty remains not to make the treaty of peace a second Brest-Litovsk, not to impose terms upon Germany which will compel its people to begin planning a war of revenge. It may be that no terms, however just, will be accepted as definite by the Germans. But the least the Entente can do is to make the moral responsibility for any future war rest on Germany, and not on the Entente.

THE BOYCOTT. ACTIVE AT COAST PORTS.

We learn there is distinct evidence of the anti-Japanese boycott in Swatow, Foochow and Amoy. It is stated that Chinese passengers from Swatow and Amoy to Hongkong, who mostly book by the Japanese boats, are now travelling on other lines. In Foochow recently, the Chinese students

held a meeting of protest on the Shantung question, and afterwards formed a procession and marched through the streets. They posted up signs advocating the boycott, one of which was torn down by a European schoolmaster. The mob threatened to set upon him and he was compelled to take refuge in his house. The American Consul was sent for and attempted to address the students, but they refused to listen and walked away.

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TEL. 1355.HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is the report for the year ending 31st March, 1919, of the Hongkong Horticultural Society—

The Committee beg to present their fourteenth annual report. The annual flower and vegetable show was held in the Botanic Gardens on the 13th and 14th March, to which 226 (including 29 children) paid for admission on the first day, and 253 on the second day, and 174 persons entered on members' tickets (less than half the number of tickets issued). Thursday the 13th March, was a damp and wet day and this, no doubt, accounted for the very disappointing attendance, which in view of the greater expenses incurred this year in matsheds, the provision of boxes and stands for all cut flower exhibits and the large increase in the number of classes for which prizes were presented, results in the credit balance of the Society being greatly reduced. To meet this the Committee record their thanks to Mr. H. W. Looker for becoming life member by payment of \$100. Mrs. Gurner kindly gave away the prizes in the presence of a distinguished (if small) assembly which included their Excellencies the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., Vice-Admiral and Lady Tudor and Major-General Ventris.

In spite of the unfavourable climatic conditions the entries for the show totalled 993, a substantial increase on last year, and the show can rank not far behind the best the Society has held, and the Committee trust it will have been the means of bringing in new members to the Society and greater enthusiasm for and interest in horticulture in and about Hongkong. Again sweet peas were strong classes though not of quite so high a standard as last year. Cut flowers from the Peak generally showed a decline in quality due to the wet weather; however, a few good roses were tabled. Pot plants both in Peak and open classes were well up to the average especially in the classes for 6 and 3 annuals. Peak vegetables were good, with the exception of cauliflowers which showed the effects of the damp weather. Open vegetables were of a high standard all round. Excellent roses were shown in open cut flower classes.

Support by members for some of the new classes was disappointing. Exhibitors are reminded that the exhibition is of flowers and vegetables generally and not only of such flowers and vegetables as are worthy of a prize. An exhibit which is under the usual standard properly finds a place on the show bench and is better than an empty space. The Committee will show, whenever possible, all exhibits which have been entered. The Committee has again to thank the members who sold their exhibits and those who bought them. By this means a sum of \$784.50 was raised for charity. This has been allocated in equal shares to Saint Dunstan's Home for Blind, Soldiers and the Hongkong Bencolent Society. Here the Committee desire to gratefully mention the handsome exhibit of pots of carnations sent in by Mr. Downing which largely contributed to the success of the sale.

A CHINESE FUGITIVE.

RELEASE FROM GAOL SOUGHT.

In the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), Cheung Peng-on, alias Cheung Lo, a fugitive who was committed to Victoria Gaol on May 14, made application for an order nisi on a habeas corpus application ordering his release.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, made the application.

It appears that the fugitive was arrested on April 1st with two other persons on charges of armed robbery and kidnapping at Lai Ngok village Sun Wui district, Kwangtung, on November 13. A letter of requisition was despatched on April 19 by the Civil Governor of Kwangtung to the British Consul General in Canton, asking for the surrender of the fugitive after trial. The three men were brought before Mr. Lindsell on May 13 and 14 when, after hearing the evidence, the fugitive was committed to goal but the others discharged. After this the Magistrate apparently revoked the order of committal and Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who represented the fugitive, was requested to attend at the Police Court. He accordingly attended and was informed by the Assistant Crown Solicitor that he was presenting to Mr. Lindsell a number of charges which he had framed against defendant. These were subsequently interpreted to him and he pleaded not guilty. No evidence was tendered in support of these charges. The fugitive asked for his discharge on the following grounds:—That under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, provision was only made for the examination and surrender on one crime, whereas in the present case there were several charges on which he was examined and committed; that he was committed on charges in support of which, though he had pleaded not guilty, no evidence whatever was adduced, after he had pleaded.

An order nisi was made.

DAY BY DAY.

"Put him down as a fool and discharge him, your Worship," said Detective Field, when Mr. E. O. Hutchison was in some perplexity as to the course to be adopted with a Chinese who was caught by a Chinese sapper trespassing inside the fence at the Lyemoo Battery. The Chinese seemed a trifle weak-minded. To the question put to him as to the reason for his trespassing, he returned irrelevant and add stupid answers. The Magistrate decided to discharge him with a caution.

Some observations on the dirty and crowded state of the streets brought about by the placing of wares thereon by shopkeepers, were made by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Police Court this morning, when a number of Chinese shopkeepers were summoned for obstructing the streets. Mr. Lindsell said that in this time of the year, when contagious diseases are prevalent in the Colony, every place should be kept clean, and everyone should observe the rules of sanitation as an aid to preventing the spread of plague and other diseases. He inflicted a fine of \$5 each on the shopkeepers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

CHURCH GOERS' COMPLAINT.

Sir,—I cannot refrain from replying to the letter by "Decency" in your issue of to-day. The men about whom he complains, being Service men, are forbidden by regulations to write to the newspapers, and so perforce must silently accept the insult slung at them in his letter.

In the first place, if "Decency" were not so enveloped in snobbish self-conceit and thinking that everybody was looking at him and discussing him as he sails majestically into church, his equanimity of mind would not be disturbed by the mere presence of a small group of the boys in khaki and blue standing quietly conversing with one another outside the church. I do not like "Decency" use the contemptuous term "gang" which one usually associates with hooligans and such like. Note, "Decency" is not even sure of the grounds of his complaint and says the men "probably pass remarks" about people going into church, so apparently he has never overheard such remarks, and is only ignorantly assuming that they are passed.

Does he realise that probably the majority of these men whom he accuses of ungentelemanly conduct have seen service in France or on one of the other fronts and that they have shed their blood and endured all the agonies of war—and for what? Amongst other things, that such persons as "Decency" might continue in the even tenour of their ways "and go on Sunday to the Church."

If "Decency" possessed any shreds of that virtue which his non-de-plume signifies, instead of insulting these men in letters to the paper, he would take his hat off to them.

Ralph Connor, speaking recently in London of his experiences as a chaplain at the front, said: "I salute the common soldier: he is the wonder of the war." But that evidently is not the spirit that animates "Decency."

Perhaps it is that "Decency" having resided during the war in the sheltered seclusion of Hongkong, where there have been no Zeppelin bombs, no darkened streets and no acute food shortage with its attendant misery of coupons and food queues, has failed to realise that there has ever been a war.

On arriving in the Colony a short time ago I could not fail being struck with the contrast the streets presented here to the streets of the city I quitted at home. Here the streets were crowded with happy, prosperous, light-hearted looking people mostly in the full vigour of health. In the streets at home there was a subdued, almost forlorn look, about the people, as though the iron of war had eaten very deeply into their souls, and the crowds were thickly interspersed with the "boys in blue" (I mean of course the hospital uniforms.) About every other one of whom seemed to be minus an arm or leg, or else fearfully disfigured about the face, as a result of mustard gas, and many of them mere lads of 17 or 18 at that. Every tram car had its stack of crutches stuck up outside on the platform by the conductor and belonging to the maimed soldier, or ex-soldier, passengers within. And it is the daily and hourly sight of these things that serves to remind continually the people at home how much they owe to the common soldier and sailor.

I do not wish it to be thought that I am casting reflections generally on the attitude of the people here towards the soldier and sailors in their midst, for that is far from my intention in writing this letter. But I cannot help thinking that it is only because the people of Hongkong have been spared so many of the distressing sights that have been seen at home, that it is possible at this time of day to find in their midst one capable of writing a letter like that of "Decency's."

I trust "Decency" will be sufficient of a gentleman to recognise the bad taste of his letter, to say the least of it, and to offer his apologies to the men he has insulted.

Yours etc.,
ANTI-SNOB.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1919.

Sir,—With reference to a churchgoer's complaint, why blame the Service men alone? Also why emphasise ignorance and ill-manners when referring to soldiers and sailors? Every Sunday morning an equal number of

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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MERCANTILE MARINE.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

Mr. W. G. Ramsay, second engineer, Yingchow, is on reserve.
Mr. J. M. Hutchison, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Yingchow.

Mr. L. S. Stranbe, third engineer, Yingchow, has gone third engineer, Kwansu.

Mr. A. McVean, third engineer, Fengtien, has gone third engineer, Yingchow.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, third engineer, Tientsin, has gone third engineer, Fengtien.

Mr. R. Allan, chief engineer, Kian, has gone chief engineer, Wenchow.

Mr. J. Work second engineer, Wenchow, is on leave.

Mr. W. Paxton, third engineer, Wenchow, is on leave.

Mr. W. Mutch, third engineer, Tatung, has gone acting second engineer, Wenchow.

Mr. E. R. Huntington has been appointed second officer, Kutwo.

Mr. A. J. Goldewyk, second officer, Kutwo, has resigned.

Mr. A. Lang, chief engineer, Kwangtuh, has gone chief engineer, Kianghsin.

Mr. G. Bushby, from has gone third engineer, Toonan.

Mr. J. Murphy has been appointed third engineer, Taishun.

Mr. F. Fazzini, third engineer, Taishun, has gone acting second engineer, Hsinchi.

Mr. M. F. Berkeley has been appointed chief officer, Shinon.

Mr. D. Robertson, chief officer, Shinon, has resigned.

Mr. W. Farlane, second officer, Shinon, has resigned.

Mr. W. O. Nicoll second engineer, Shinon, has resigned.

Mr. K. H. Ross, third engineer, Shinon, has resigned.—Shipping and Engineering.

civilians may be seen hanging around the Church door before the Service. I would also like to bring to the churchgoer's notice the nuisance caused by many civilians, particularly women and girls, congregating and gossiping outside the Church after the Service, thereby obstructing the exit from the Church into Garden Road. Lastly, will your correspondent kindly attend to his own business and leave the Service men alone?

Yours etc.,

SOLDIER.

Hongkong, May 23, 1919.

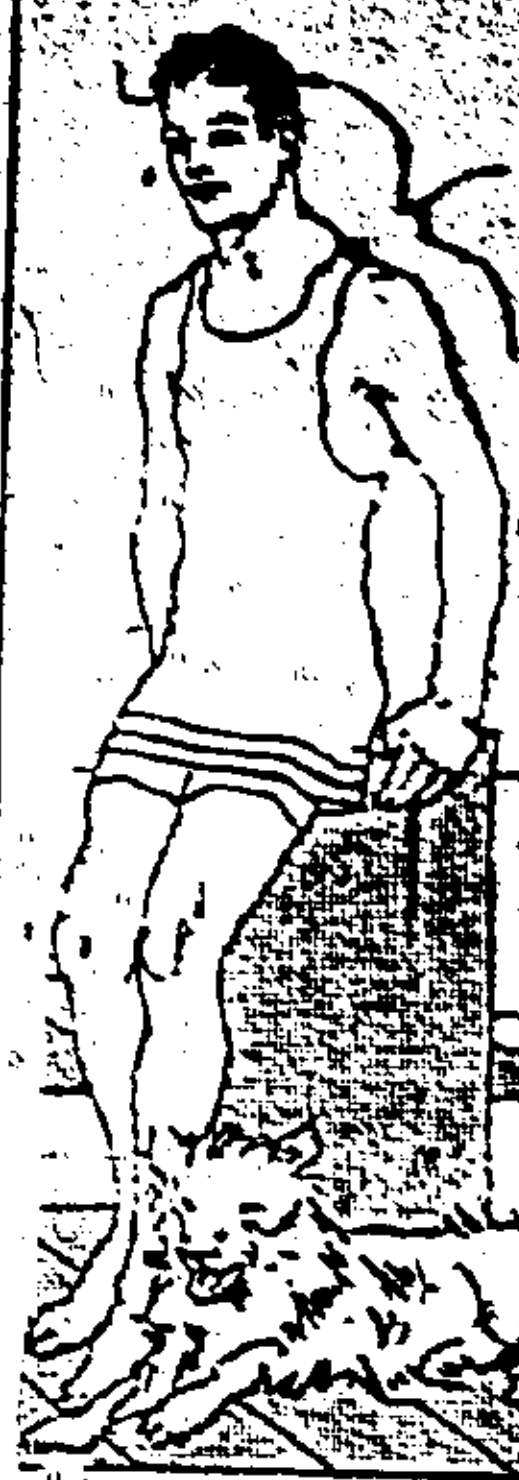
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S.S.	leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
H.M.T.	29th May 3 p.m.	30th June	8th July

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	due Bombay about 10th June
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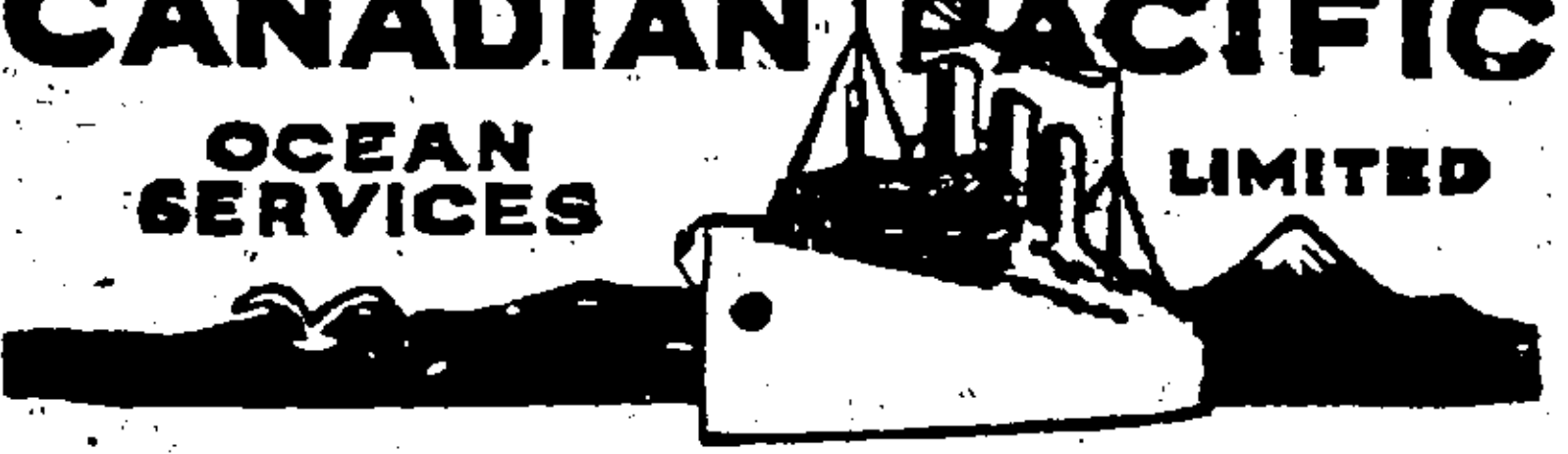
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VIA

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPERESS OF ASIA	12 June.	31 June.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	25 June.	16 July.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	10 July.	28 July.
MONTEAGLE	22 July.	16 Aug.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	7 Aug.	25 Aug.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	20 Aug.	10 Sept.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	27 Sept.	22 Oct.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	2 Oct.	20 Oct.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	15 Oct.	5 Nov.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	30 Oct.	17 Nov.

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Destination.	Steamer	Displacement	Sails Hence
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	Mishima M.	8,000	SUN., 6th
HAMA	Sado M.	11,500	TUES., 17th
	T. 13,560		June at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	Nikko Maru	8,000	SAT., 31st
HAMA	T. 8,600		June at 11 a.m.
	T. 12,300		SAT., 19th
	T. 12,300		July at 11 p.m.
LONDON & Antwerp via S'pore.	Kaga Maru	12,300	FRI., 30th
Penang, Colombo, Suez and	T. 12,300		May at noon.
Port-Said	Yokohama M.	12,340	SAT., 14th
	T. 12,340		June at noon.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam-	Tango Maru	13,760	WED., 25th
boanga, Thursday Is., Town-	T. 13,760		June at 11 a.m.
sville, Brisbane & Sydney			

NEW YORK via Japan

BOMBAY via Singapore and

Colombo

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-

ang and Rangoon

Outgoing Shanghai for Mail

Outgoing Hongkong for Mail

Outgoing Manila for Mail

Outgoing Yokohama for Mail

Outgoing Kobe for Mail

Outgoing Nagasaki for Mail

Outgoing Osaka for Mail

Outgoing Tokyo for Mail

Outgoing Kyoto for Mail

Outgoing Fukuoka for Mail

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SHIPPING NEWS

POOR MOTORS.
The Japanese-made motors of the two ships Namwo and Pakwo are reported to be giving poor satisfaction and there is a prospect of the vessels being converted to steam engines. Shortly after leaving Hongkong in February, the Namwo had to put back with her port engine disabled, and several minor accidents to the vessels' machinery have occurred since.

OFFICIAL TRIAL.

British enterprise in the petroleum industry was again in evidence this week, says the *Financial* of April 12, when the official trial of the San Florentino was carried out. This enormous vessel, which has been built on the Tyne, and was launched last December, carries over 18,000 tons of oil, and is going into the Mexican trade. She was designed by and built for Lord Cowdray's interests, which also made the previous great step in oil tanker shipbuilding six years ago, when they initiated a class of vessel to carry about 15,500 tons each—a quantity much larger than any tank steamship had then carried. The San Florentino is one of a group of five new vessels of similar size and capacity, and will be used in bringing oil from the Mexican fields. It is understood that she proceeds to Hull this week to take on sufficient oil fuel to carry her to Tampico, in Mexico, where she will load with a cargo of oil products for this country, subsequently proceeding to Tuxpan to take an oil fuel for the homeward voyage.

TSUNGMING CROSSING.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 529, notice is given that the following alterations have been made in the buoyage of the Tsungming Crossing, North Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River.—The Middle Island Buoy has been discontinued. The East Entrance Buoy has been moved and its navigating colour changed from red to black. From the new position of the Buoy, Middle Island Beacon bears S. 24 1/2° E., distant 3.38 miles. This Buoy is now moored in 23 feet of water on the southern side of the Tsungming Crossing. The West Spit Buoy has been moved and is now moored in 40 feet of water. From the new position of the Buoy, Middle Island Beacon bears S. 72 1/2° E., distant 3.78 miles. The characteristics of this Buoy remain unchanged. All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water of extraordinary spring tides.

DIVORCE.

INCREASING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, March 20.—Approximately one out of every nine marriages in the United States is terminated by divorce, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census and made public to-day.

Excluding South Carolina, where all laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878, the three lowest divorce rates in 1916, for which year returns are now complete, are shown for the District of Columbia, North Carolina, and New York, where the rates were 13.31, and 32 per 100,000 respectively. The highest rates were returned for Nevada, Montana, and Oregon, which show 607, 323, and 225, respectively.

In all States except Maine, West Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Colorado, the divorce rates were higher in 1916 than in 1906. In 31 per cent. of the cases in 1916 the divorce was granted to the husband, while the husband's rate in 1906 was 67 per cent.

Desertion is shown by the figures to have been the cause for about 38 per cent. of the divorces. Among other leading causes were cruelty, infidelity, and failure to provide.

Records also showed that the marriage rate in 1916 was 1,050 per 100,000, or nine times as great as the divorce rate of 112 per 100,000. The marriage rate in 1906 was 1,020 per 100,000, showing the marriage rate is increasing considerably slower than the divorce rate.

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SHANGHAI	Sunung	29th May at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	1st June at night
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	3rd June at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	3rd June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	5th June at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	5th June at night

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

"ANDES MARU" Monday, 14th June (Call Marseilles).

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

"KASADO MARU" Thursday, 12th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" 15th June.

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"KASADO MARU" Thursday, 12th June.

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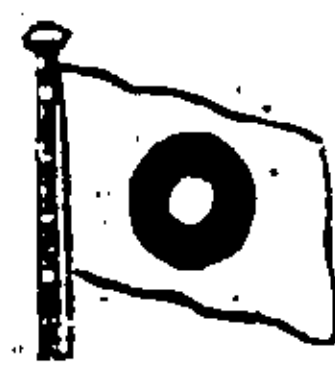
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Shanghai	Sunning	B & S.	29, May
Manila	Longsang	J. M. Co.	30, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichow	D. L. Co.	30, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwangse	B & S.	1, June
Shanghai	Kwansang	J. M. Co.	1, June
Japan	Tsiliang	J. C. J. L.	2, June
Straits and Calcutta	Tsiliang	J. C. J. L.	2, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Focksan	J. M. Co.	3, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Liangchow	B & S.	3, June
Tientsin	Taming	B & S.	3, June
Shanghai	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	3, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Moysang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai	Quinebaug	D. L. Co.	3, June
Manila	Suiyang	B & S.	5, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	6, June
Kobe	Haitan	D. L. Co.	6, June
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwaisan	J. M. Co.	7, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Chenun	B & S.	7, June
Ganga and Bombay	Mishima	M. N. Y. K.	8, June
Bombay via Ports	Kasado	M. O. S. K.	12, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosoku	M. N. Y. K.	14, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Sado	M. N. Y. K.	17, June
Calcutta via Ports	Nikko	M. N. Y. K.	21, June
	Rangoon	M. N. Y. K.	25, June

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO					
WATERLOO Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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WATERLOO Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
WATERLOO Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'

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FALL OF ASQUITH MINISTRY

FURTHER REVELATIONS

A Belfast correspondent writes to *Truth*:

"The London Letter of one of the Belfast Tory papers contained the following paragraph the other day—

"All the obituary notices of the late Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry overlook the conspicuous part she played behind the scenes at the time of the fall of the Asquith Administration. Working in the closest co-operation with Sir E. Carson and his friends, she played a big role in establishing a Unionist ascendancy in the new Government. Nor were her efforts confined to the Unionist side of politics. To smooth the path of the new Administration, she entertained largely, and it was a nine days' gossip in Parliamentary smoke-rooms that at one of her little dinners the wife of a prominent Labour member of the House of Commons sat down to table with a marquis on the one side and a duke on the other."

The writer of this paragraph is said to be one of the most prominent members of the Ulster Unionist Parliamentary Party, so that evidently he knew what he was writing about; although Sir Edward Carson would thank him for publishing the facts given. Most of us knew, of course, of the conspiracy to drive Mr. Asquith from power, but it is news—at least in Ireland—that there was a conspiracy within the conspiracy to establish a Unionist ascendancy in the new Government. No doubt Lady Londonderry believed that such an ascendancy would ensure success in the war but it is certain that she also felt it would indefinitely postpone, if it did not kill, Home Rule. Events have proved that Ireland to-day is a volcano, which may erupt at any moment, with disastrous results to all concerned, and not least to the present Government, which supports the principle of self-determination for every people but those at their own door.

"The spectacle of the wife of a prominent Labour member of Parliament the guest of Lady Londonderry at dinner, with a marquis on one side and a duke on the other, at a moment of acute political tension is not very edifying, even from the most charitable point of view."

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. MISHIMA M. (European Line) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 8th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAGA MARU (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 29th inst.

The N.Y. Y. s.s. SADO MARU (European Line) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 8th inst., and is expected here on the 16th June.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. TITJAROEM from New York, sailed from Singapore on the 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 29th inst.

The N.Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 22nd June.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

THE Steamship

"HAROLD DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver B. C. via ports, on May 26, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns until Friday May 30, 1919, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. Friday May 30, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after May 30, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Berry, Carlton Hotel, from Singapore.

Cafwan, from Paris.

Frank Zech, care Pacific Mail Steamship Agent, from New York.

Invincible, from Glasgow.

J. Voorendonck c/o Dutch Consulate, from Sgravenheide.

Leonard Simpson passenger Arratoon Apar, from Calcutta.

Lira, from Rangoon.

Pinneo, from Singapore.

Samuels, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

W. Barbour, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. from Greenock.

J. K. GIBSON.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 22, 1919.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Chapsang, from Kobe.

Ashang, from San Francisco.

Yanlinglong Central, from Yokohama.

Chinmeisang Chungfung, from Shanghai.

Paul Loving, Passenger Tenyo Maru, from Yokohama.

Hingwui, from Shanghai.

Liyeunsi, No. 28, Yilitsin Street, from Peking.

Burthshaw, from New York.

Harry Hiers, s.s. Empress of Russia, from Southbenning.

Taifookshingtai, from Dairen.

Bosbois, from New York.

Wangyung, Kowho Hotel, from Shanghai.

Fungtathang, from Yokohama.

Wingchungshing, Winglock Street, from Yokohama.

Tonkiolung, Sixteen Moon, from San Francisco.

Kianguan, from Amoy.

Jochongseung, Robinson Road, from Shanghai.

H. C. CARSTENSEN,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong May 23, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

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THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

CHILD LABOUR.

SANITARY BOARD PROPOSALS.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held last evening at 8.15.

Mr. A. Gibson presided, and those present were the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Mr. Hickling, M.O.E., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Col. (Crisp) Dr. Gordon, Mr. S. W. Tao, Mr. F. B. L. Bowler, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. W. H. Woolley (Secretary).

The Chairman moved that the report of the sub-committee on the limitation of the ages and hours for employment of children and the prevention of overcrowding in factories be laid on the table.

The report was as follows—
1. The committee have held several meetings and have considered a number of returns made by the District Inspectors relating to factories and workshops in their districts.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

2. The committee consider that in the absence of any system of compulsory and universal elementary education it is impracticable to prohibit the employment of children of any age.

3. The committee recommend that in the interests of the public health the Government be requested to amend Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance so as to empower the Sanitary Board to make by-laws prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in any factory or workshop for more than 10 hours (excluding meal-times) in any one day, except with the special permission of the Board, and prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 13 in any occupation likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition.

OVERCROWDING IN FACTORIES.

4. The Board has power under Section 16 (13) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance to make by-laws for the prevention of overcrowding in any premises, an expression which includes any factory or workshop and under Sections 43 and 163 of the Ordinance the Board has power to require adequate ventilation cleanliness and latrine accommodation in factories and workshops.

5. No definition exists as to what constitutes overcrowding in factories and workshops, and the committee consider it desirable that a definition should be framed for the guidance of the proprietors of the factories etc. and of the Officers of the Department.

6. The committee consider that the regulation in force in England should be introduced into the Colony, this requires 250 cubic feet of air space for each employee in the day time and 400 cubic feet during overtime.

7. The committee therefore recommend that the following by-law should be made under Sub-section 13 of Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

1. A factory or a workshop shall be deemed to be overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein if the number of cubic feet of space in the factory or workshop, or in any room or subdivision of the factory or workshop, bears to the number of persons employed at one time in such factory or workshop, or in such room or subdivision respectively a proportion less than 250 cubic feet, or during any period of overtime after 6 p.m. 400 cubic feet of space to every person.

2. The Board shall cause to be affixed in every factory and workshop a notice in English and Chinese specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room or subdivision of the factory or workshop by virtue of the preceding by-law.

3. This By-law is adapted from Section 3 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 (United Kingdom) with a reference to rooms or subdivisions inserted to make the regulation suitable to local conditions.

The report was signed by the members of the committee, Messrs F. B. L. Bowler, S. W. Tao, Chan Kai Ming and Mr. A. D. Hickling, M.O.E.

CHILD LABOUR.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowler, pursuant to notice, moved: "That in the interests of the public health of the Colony the Government be requested to amend Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance so as to empower the Sanitary Board to make by-laws (subject to the approval of the Legislative Council) prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in any factory

or workshop for more than 10 hours (excluding meal-times) in any one day, except with the special permission of the Board, and prohibiting the employment of children and young persons under the age of 13 in any occupation likely to be injurious to his or her limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition."

In doing so he said:

We are told that the Peace Treaty, now under discussion between the Allies and the Enemy, is destined not only to set forth the terms of peace with Germany but to establish those international arrangements which the Allies have devised for the prevention of wars in the future and for the betterment of mankind. For the latter reason the League of Nations and the International Labour Convention are included in the Treaty. Both in the League and in the Convention the subject of the employment of women and children takes a very prominent position.

Article XX. of the League is as follows:

"The high contracting parties will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend; and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent Bureau of Labour."

Appended to the section of the Treaty containing the Labour Convention is the affirmation by the high contracting parties of the method and principles for regulating labour conditions, which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply as far as their special circumstances permit.

Amongst these are that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; the right of association for all lawful purposes for the employer as well as for the employee; the payment to the employee of a wage implying a reasonable standard of life as understood in their time and country; the adoption of an eight hours' day and a 48-hours' week where it has not already been attained; the adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours including Sunday, where practicable; the abolition of child labour and the limitation of labour of the young as permit the continuance of their education and proper physical development; the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work; any legal standard for conditions of labour to have regard in each country to the equitable and economic treatment of all workers resident therein; the provision by each State of a system for the protection of the employed, in which women should take a part.

Further a protocol attached to the Convention provides that the first meeting shall be at Washington in the present year, and sets up an International Organising Committee for that purpose. The protocol also contains the agenda for the first meeting which include the question of unemployment, and the employment of women and children, especially in dangerous trades.

It will be noticed that the subjects which we are discussing today are actually included in the agenda of the first meeting of the Labour Convention to be held at Washington this year.

Now these are not matters which concern Europe and America only; they concern the whole world, and, in particular, they concern Hongkong as a part of the British Empire, and our neighbouring Allies, China and Japan, both of whom are included amongst the high contracting parties, who have accepted the League and the Convention.

We may expect, then, that very shortly the whole question of the conditions of the employment of women and children in Hongkong, China and Japan, will be discussed, and it is to be hoped settled in accordance with those fair and humane principles which are the ideal of the civilised nations of the world represented at the Conference of Paris.

If Hongkong, China and Japan are to be included in the comity of nations on equal terms it behooves us and our neighbours to consider these questions very carefully.

Now we know that in Hongkong at least there is practically no legislation of the kind generally known as Factory Legislation such as has been gradually developed and enforced in England during the last 80 years. The reason may be that Hongkong until recently has not been much of a manufacturing centre, but of late years many new manufacturing interests have been started, and these enterprises are increasing rapidly. I submit, therefore, that the time has come

when we should at least take the most elementary principles of the Factory Act, which should be introduced into this Colony.

The two motions before the Board this afternoon, both of which have been approved by the Committee whose report has just been laid on the table, are small steps in the desired direction.

For the last fifty years, factory legislation in England has been so intermingled with the education laws that it is difficult to apply its provisions to this Colony, where there is no compulsory system of education. Education here is purely voluntary, and the school accommodation is probably very far short of the juvenile population of the Colony, whilst many of the parents are too poor to afford even the smallest school fees. But this Board has nothing to do with education; we can only deal with matters affecting the public health, and for this reason the Committee have come to the conclusion that it is impracticable, under existing conditions, to prohibit the employment of children even of the tenderest age. In the absence of schools the child must accompany its parent, and so long as the labour is not excessive it is probably better for the child's health to be employed at light tasks than to be playing in the gutter.

The criminal law contains provisions for the punishment of parents and masters and mistresses who ill-treat or neglect their children or child servants, and that is as far as we can go at present.

But when we come to factories and workshops in which children are employed we can at least say that they shall not, unless under special circumstances and with permission of the Board, be employed overtime, after 6 p.m. Such employment must be injurious to the health of the child, who would certainly be better in bed than working by artificial light in stuffy rooms.

The returns which have been obtained from all the districts in Victoria show that the usual hours at factories where women and children are employed are 9½ or 10 hours per day (excluding meal times), and that most of the factories knock off work at or before 6 p.m.

The first part of the resolution on this subject will not, therefore, interfere to any appreciable extent with the better-managed factories and workshops, and its moderation and reasonableness are such that I feel sure it will commend itself to every fair-minded person.

The fixing of the age-limit at 14 is the result of a compromise. In England ten hours is the limit for women and children of any age, and I should have preferred to fix the age-limit much higher, but the Chinese members of the Committee thought otherwise, and for the sake of unanimity I accepted the age proposed by them.

The time limit of 10 hours a day is that now in force in England for women and children, with this important difference that in England there is no work on Saturday afternoon or Sunday, so that the week's work is 55 hours only. In Hongkong, I understand, there are two whole holidays in factories every lunar month, so that the weekly average becomes 65 against 55 in England.

When the Labour Convention comes into force no doubt the weekly average will be reduced to 48 hours or less, and the age and sex limits will be removed, but that is no reason why we should delay taking this first step in the right direction. It is suggested that the Sanitary Board should be entrusted with this work, because the Board already controls the sanitary arrangements, cleanliness and ventilation of factories and workshops, and there is no other department with the necessary staff.

The second part of the first resolution, adopts a provision of the Children's Act, 1903, with the variation that the age-limit proposed is 13 instead of 14 as in England. This change was made at the instance of the Chinese members of the Committee, who represented that Chinese children develop more rapidly than Europeans. I cannot conceive that anyone can object to forbidding the employment of children under 13 in any occupation likely to be injurious to their lives, limbs or health. I therefore trust that the Board will adopt this resolution as it stands.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., said he had pleasure in moving. When the subject was moved, about three months ago, he considered that an enquiry into the local conditions was a necessary prologue to the introduction of legislation based on British precedent. That enquiry had been undertaken by a fully qualified committee, and as their report was unanimous he had pleasure in seconding.

(Continued on Page 3)

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$575
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	\$440
North China	\$320
Unions	\$ s. & sa. ex r. \$194
Yangtzes	\$235
Far Easterns	\$26

Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	\$141
H. K. Fire	\$325

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Steamboats	\$213
Indos (Pref.)	\$32
Indos (Def.)	\$154
Shells	\$200
Ferries	\$36

Refineries.	
Sugars	\$155
Malabons	\$34

Mining.	
Kailans	\$49
Langkats	\$19
Shanghai Loans	\$19
S'nal Explorations	\$19
Raub	\$19
Tfocohs	\$19
Urals	\$19

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	\$88 sa. \$990
K. Docks	\$149 sa. \$150
S'nal Docks	\$127
N. Engineerings	\$24

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	\$109 sa. \$110
H.K. Hotels	\$99
Land Invest.	\$111
H. phreys Est.	\$83
K. Loan Lands	\$46
L. Reclamations	\$175
West Points	\$74

Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	\$245
Kung Yiks	\$33
Lan Kung Mows	\$172
Oriental	\$88
S'nal Cottons	\$178
Yangtzeapocs	\$113

Miscellaneous.	
Green Islands	\$740
China Borneos	\$124
China L. B.	\$5,05 old b. 1.05 new
China Providents	\$ b. & sa. \$750
Dairy Farms	\$29
H. K. Electrics	\$75
Macao Electrics	\$33
Ropes	\$31
Trams, Low Level	\$174
Trams, Peak, old	\$84
Trams, Peak, new	\$85
Laundries	\$34
Steel Foundries	\$12
U. Waterboats	\$13
Watsons	\$5 n. \$54
Wm. Powells	\$114
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Hongkong, May 28, 1919.	
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The Head of the Sanitary Department said the resolution was one with which they all sympathized, but there would be difficulties in the administration of the latter section of it. There was a difficulty attaching to it. It put the burden on the Department, and on the Inspectors. To begin with the deciding of the age of 13 would be very difficult. It was very difficult to tell the age of Chinese children. The burden was also laid on the Sanitary Inspectors of saying what employment was injurious, unless they had really properly qualified Factory Inspectors, practically medical men, or women, to settle the point. Another point mentioned by Mr. Bowler was that they had got to consider whether the child was going to be any better off when away from any factory or occupation. It might be that it was doing a little to help its father or mother as the case might be. They had all seen children struggling up the Peak with loads of bricks and it was certainly not a sight they liked to see, but when they considered the alternative that that child would be left at home or going with its mother carrying nothing at all and at the end of the day it would have less to eat than it had before as the result of its not working, it was a question whether they had done any good by prohibiting that child from doing any work. They had not sufficient schools to teach the children of the very poorest classes. In the neighbourhood of Bridges Street there were houses and corners of the street which seemed to be set apart for women who looked after small children who could not possibly work from 18 months to five or six years of age. The children were left in the care of some old woman and he supposed they got a few cents a day for it. Children older than that would not be inclined to be cared for and taken charge of by an old woman. They would be independent and run about the streets as they were closed. He doubted if they were going to do much good by forbidding.
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(Continued on Page 3)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WANTED—For Saigon. Steno-Typist with good knowledge of English. Apply Box 183 "Hongkong Telegraph."

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NOTICE.

NOTICE—The Offices and Stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on the 2nd June, 1919 (5th day, 5th moon), being the date of the Summer Holiday.

York Buildings, T. D. MOORHEAD, Commissioner of Chinese Customs. Hongkong, 28th May, 1919.

THE MANILA OLYMPIAD.

FINAL RESULTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila, P. I. May 20.—The next Far Eastern Olympiad will be held in 1921 at Shanghai, according to a decision reached by the representatives of the three countries participating in the games which have just closed here. The final standing in the various championships was as follows: Track and field.—Philippines. Basketball.—Philippines. Soccer Football.—China. Decathlon.—China. Pentathlon.—China. Swimming.—Philippines. Tennis Singles.—Japan. Tennis Doubles.—Philippines. Baseball.—Philippines (by default). Volley ball.—Philippines.

Although the Philippines made the best showing as far as taking championships was concerned, the Chinese delegation can boast of the greatest all around athlete, Chu En Te, winner of both the Pentathlon and Decathlon, the former with 360 points and the latter with 735 points. He won the Yuan Shih-kai Pentathlon trophy and the trophy given by the present president of China to the winner of the decathlon.

In the Pentathlon Chu En Te made the following showing:—Second in shot put, 30 feet, 6 inches; tied for first in 220 yard dash, 24 3/5 sec.; third in discus, 85 feet 9 1/2 inches; third in the broad jump, 19 ft., 8 inches; and first in the mile run, 5 minutes, 5 seconds.

In the Decathlon his showing was as follows:—Tied for second in 100 yard dash, 11 sec.; second in the broad jump, 19 feet, 3 in.; second in the shotput; third in the high jump, 5 ft., 2 in.; second in the 440 yard run, 54 3/5 sec.; tied for second in the pole vault; second in the hop step and jump; and first in the mile run.

THE GYMKHANA.

THIS MORNING'S TIMES.

The following are some of the times taken this morning on a heavy course. There are a few new ponies from Shanghai and given fine weather we should have a good meeting on 7th June.—Gentle Cat, 3/4 mile.—41; 1.16.2/5; 1.49. Morning Star, 3/4 mile.—37; 1.12.2/5; 1.46.2/5. Dalesman, 3/4 mile.—36.3/5; 1.13.3/5; 1.49.4/5. Meymoon, 3/4 mile.—45.1/5; 1.21.4/5; 1.53.4/5. Vivat, 3/4 mile.—36.4/5; 1.12; 1.47.1/5. Red Ensign, 1 mile.—1.10.4/5; 1.47; 2.20. Paper Money and Lord Lorne, 1 mile.—37.1/5; 1.33.2/5; 1.51; 2.23.2/5. Alexander, 1 mile.—36.4/5; 1.15; 1.51; 2.25.

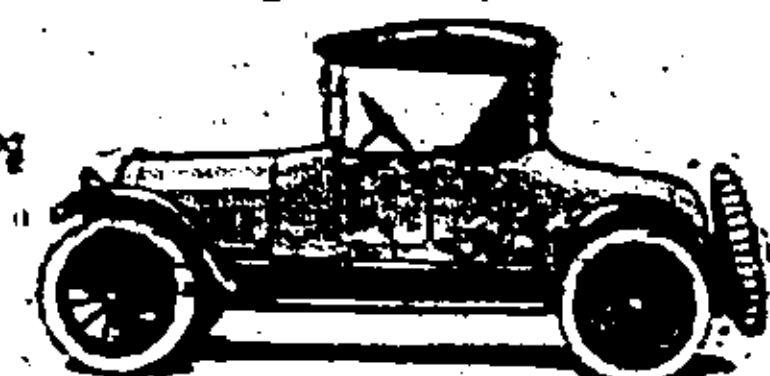
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HONGKONG.

CHILD LABOUR.

(Continued from Page 8.)

ding the employment of children under 13. No doubt it was a very young age at which to start work, but he saw difficulties in the way of administering that particular part of the resolution. It would certainly be hard for the Inspectors to decide if the children was 13 years of age and whether the occupation was likely to be injurious. It was an easy thing for the carrying of a pail of water up stairs to be likely to be injurious. The Sanitary Inspector would also have to know whether the child was employed by its mother or was paid by someone else to do it. He moved that the last clause of the resolution be deleted, from the words "and prohibiting the employment of children and young persons under the age of 13. He did so, not because he did not sympathize with the objects of the resolution, but simply because of the difficulties of carrying out the provision, which were very serious.

Hon. Mr. Chatham: Perhaps Mr. Bowley will accept the amendment.

Mr. Bowley intimated that he could not do so.

Hon. Mr. Chatham: If not I will second the amendment.

Mr. Bowley said he quite sympathized with the suggestion of the Chairman that it might be burdensome on the Inspectors. They no doubt had a great deal of work, but there was no reason why the staff should not be increased to enable them to cope with it. If it had got to be done they could get sufficient Inspectors to do it and men who could do it. There were men in the world who could do it, it was easy to get them and the Colony could afford it. That objection should not carry much weight. On the difficulty of estimating the child's age, Mr. Bowley said it was quite possible to frame legislation or by-laws so

as to make it unnecessary to prove the age of the child. They could provide for the child "appearing under a certain age." That expression was found. Magistrates were allowed to deal with cases where "if it appears to the Magistrate the child is under a certain age" the offence can be punished. He rather thought the Chairman had misinterpreted the section as it was not very clearly worded. He meant that no child under the age of 13 should be employed in any factory or workshop in any occupation likely to be injurious to its health. He was willing to accept the words "factory or workshop" after the word 13, and then the difficulty would be banished. There were certain well known occupations which were known to be injurious. When the by-laws were made the whole question could be considered and lists drawn up of the trades that were injurious and those which were not, and medical and other experts could tell them what trades could be allowed. He was not asking the Board to legislate but to endorse a principle and ask the Government to give them power to legislate. He must oppose the amendment which had been moved by the Chairman.

The Chairman said that if his second order was willing he was prepared to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Bowley and insert the words "workshop or factory." He was prepared to withdraw the amendment if those words were inserted.

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham agreed. The motion, as amended was then put and carried.

The fact is to make the resolution read "prohibiting the employment of children and young persons under the age of 13 in factories and workshops in any occupation likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition."

OVERCROWDING OF PREMISES.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley moved: That the following additional by-

law be made under sub-section 13 of section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

i. A factory or workshop shall be deemed to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein if the number of cubic feet of space in the factory or workshop, or in any room or sub-division of the factory or workshop, bears to the number of persons employed at one time in such factory or workshop or in such room or sub-division respectively a proportion less than 250 cubic feet, or during any period of overtime after 6 p.m. 400 cubic feet of space to every person.

ii. The Board shall cause to be affixed in every factory and workshop a notice in English and Chinese specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room or sub-division of the factory or workshop by virtue of the preceding by-law.

Mr. Bowley said that this was a by-law which had been agreed upon by the Committee. As had been pointed out on several occasions, the Sanitary Board had power to deal with overcrowding in factories, but there was no definition of what that consisted of. Therefore the Committee had decided to ask the Board to adopt the minimum definition of the Factories and Workshops Act of 1901. In England the Secretary of State had power to increase the space but had no power to reduce it. He simply asked for power here to reduce the space for each factory and workshop. The Committee had received returns from quite a number of workshops and were of the opinion that if the regulations were enforced it would not affect many of the workshops as the ventilation and so forth was good, but there were a few that required to be altered.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming seconded. The Medical Officer of Health suggested that provision be made

AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING AT SHANGHAI

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Women's Club was held recently at the Carlton Cafe, when Mrs. W. H. Lunt presided. Reports on the activities of the various departments during the year were read by Mrs. R. B. Nichols, social department; Mrs. Ashley, music department; Mrs. Remur, social services; Mrs. Baldwin, literary department; Mrs. Viloudaki, membership; Mrs. Macbeth, courtesies department. Outlines of the work for the forthcoming year were given by Mrs. Sawyer, who stated that the Music Department would study British composers next season, while Mrs. Lobingier announced that the literary department would continue their studies of China, with special reference to art and literature.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Boynton, was adopted, and the treasurer suggested that \$100 should be set aside towards the permanent equipment of the club. Mrs. Seeman was appointed treasurer for the ensuing year.

A proposition was also brought forward by Mrs. Morris that the members should consider the matter of admitting Chinese girl students, trained in America to the privileges of the club.

Dr. Ethel Polk, recently returned from Siberia, where she has been doing surgical work in connection with the Red Cross, gave an interesting account of her experiences and showed some excellent pictures taken among the people with whom she worked.

The proceedings closed by the president thanking the members for the co-operation and help they had given during the year, and votes of thanks were accorded. Dr. L. Polk for her address, and Mr. L. Ladow for his courtesies during the year.

Mrs. Baldwin, of the Literary Department, announced that on June 5 the department would give a Chinese birthday feast at a Cantonese restaurant, the proceeds to be devoted to the needs of the department.

C.N. BOAT IN TROUBLE.

The C.N. s.s. Singan broke down in the Gulf of Pechili but managed to make Dairen on May 18 with her boilers out of order. Arrangements are being made for the company's s.s. Shengkong to tow her down for repairs.

MANILA BRITISHERS.

Mr. Paske Smith, acting British Consul-General in Manila, has called a meeting of all citizens of the British Empire who reside in Manila, for the purpose of discussing a proposal to erect a memorial in this city in honour of former British residents who sacrificed their lives in the war.

for the number of square feet required for each person. In the schools of Hongkong the number of cubic and square feet were stated. They might have a building which was sufficient in the number of cubic feet but which would be overcrowded on the ground floor.

Mr. Bowley said he was prepared to accept 25 square feet floor space for factories, then if the place was 10 feet high it would give the required number of cubic feet.

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham mentioned that generally domestic buildings were used to house these factories and it was almost inconceivable that in any factory the ceiling would be less than 12 feet high.

The Chairman said the suggested amendment was the addition of the words "not less than 20 square feet for the floor space" after the words "250 cubic feet."

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham drew attention to the words "or during any period of overtime after 6 p.m." and asked how they were to know that it was overtime.

It was agreed that the word "overtime" be deleted.

The motion as amended was then put and carried.

BOATBUI DESB WATER SUPPLY.

Will the Head of the Sanitary Department obtain a report from the Assistant Medical Officer of Health with regard to the fresh water supply to the boatbuilders between Samsui and Lai Chi Kok, and to lay such report on the table?

The Chairman said that a report had been obtained from the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and would be circulated. It was agreed that a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Bowley, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Tan, be appointed to consider the suggested changes in the draft estimates for 1920 and to make recommendations to the next meeting of the Board.

THE BOYCOTT IN SHANGHAI.

HAT SMASHING IN THE STREETS.

Yesterday (says the Shanghai Gazette of May 20) crowds collected in various parts of the Settlement and recommenced their hat-smashing operations. Notifications, issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council posted at the Police Stations were the cause of much excitement and comment among the Chinese and in many cases feeling ran very high. Crowds collected in front of boards carrying the notifications and discussed them in excited language.

At about 9.50 last night, a European gentleman, waiting for a tram at the corner of North Homan and Boundary Roads, was very much surprised to find himself the centre of a crowd of Chinese who commenced to shout "Strike" and "Beat" and words to that effect. The Chinese were incensed by the arrest of their propagandists and poster-men. Fortunately the gentleman could speak the native dialect fluently and addressed the leaders who promptly apologised and retreated into Chapel.

Not being able to find a victim, they proceeded to soothe their feelings by finding straw-hat wearers in their own crowd. A score were seized and the tops knocked out and the hats hung on poles. The Chapel police tried in vain to disperse the rioters, who stood just outside the limits of the International Settlement.

NEW MALARIAL TREATMENT.

Important experiments have been made for some time past in the hospitals of Rome and Naples and in military hospitals in the army zone in connection with a new treatment for malaria. According to the papers, the discoverer is a young army doctor named Leonardi, and it is asserted that in every case in which the treatment has been applied under his personal supervision, the results have been most successful.

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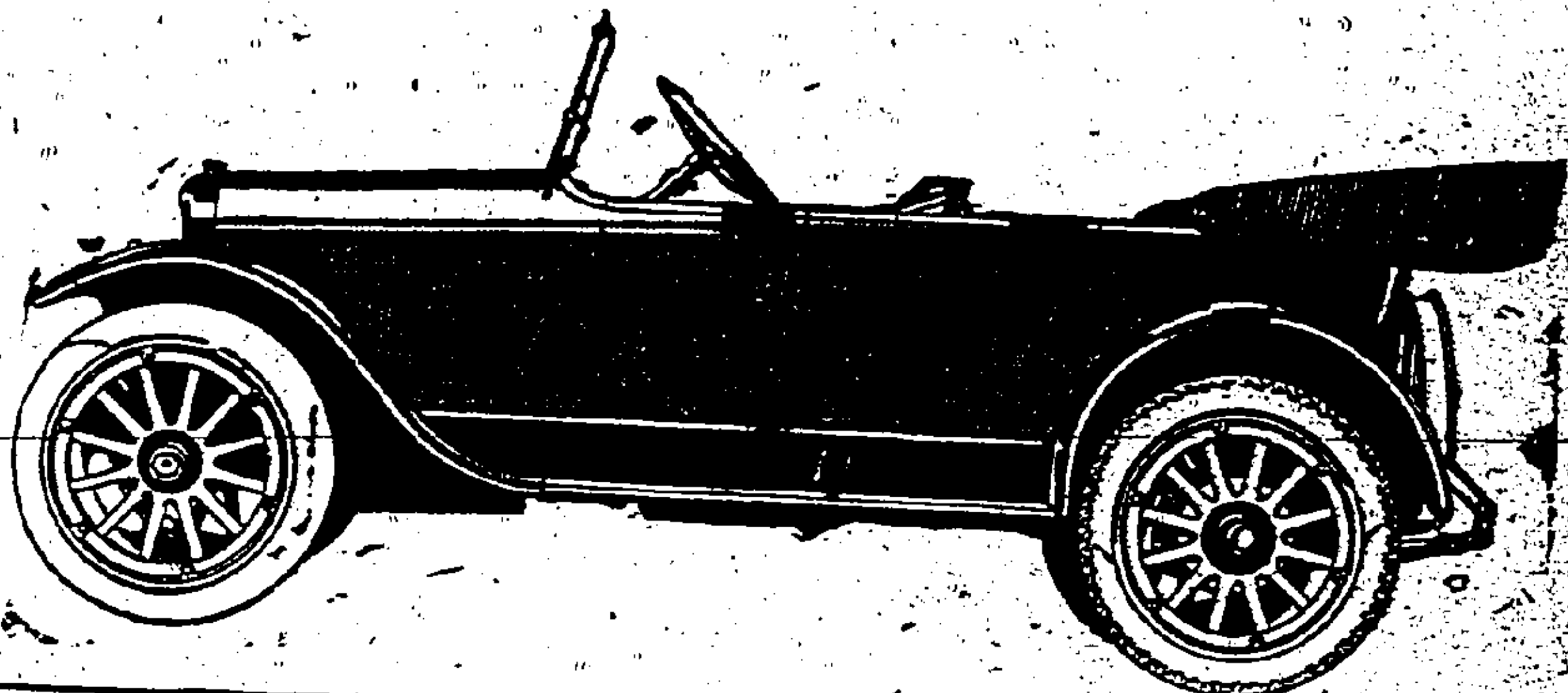
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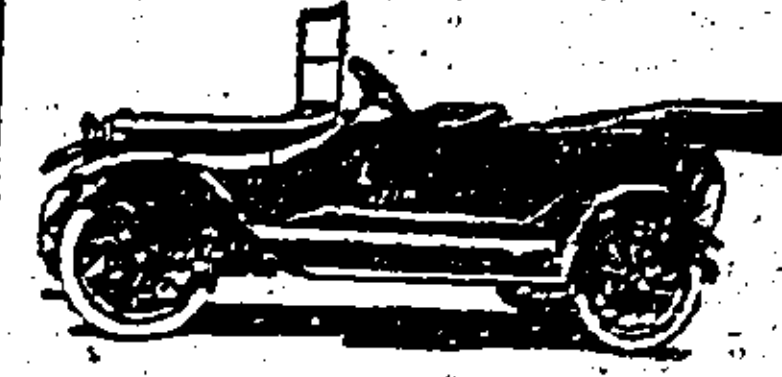
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

GERMANS AND PEACE

Berlin, May 21.

During a huge Socialist peace treaty protest demonstration at the Wilhelmplatz aeroplanes overhead threw down leaflets. Herr Scheidemann in a speech hoped, through counter-proposals, to attain peace by understanding which would only be possible if Germany is included in the League of Nations as an equal. The League was a necessity, but in its present form it made the Germans slaves. He concluded by calling for cheers for the League of Nations. Subsequent speeches were interrupted by an Independent Socialist procession crossing the Wilhelmplatz coming from the Lustgarten where speeches of protest against the Treaty demanded a speedy world revolution.

Paris, May 21.

Owing to the nature of recent speeches and inspired newspaper articles Conference circles expect the Germans to put up the bluff of refusing to sign the treaty, climbing down only when they see the game is up.

Versailles, May 21.

Count Rantzau has requested a prolongation of the time limit in order to enable the German delegation to complete further notes dealing with the territorial question in the East, Alsace-Lorraine and the occupied regions, the carrying out of Germany's reparation obligations, the question of labour legislation and the treatment of German private property in enemy countries and also the observations of the German Government on the peace terms.

It is rumoured that Count Rantzau has asked Herr Derburg to replace him.

Paris, May 21.

An official message says: The Germans have been granted an extension to the 29th. May for the submission of their observations on the Peace Treaty.

It is expected the Allies will take a week to study the German counter-proposals. Thus if the Germans are allowed three or four days to examine the definitive text, signature may be expected on 10th June.

Cologne, May 21.

General Sir William Robertson is to-day visiting the Americans at Coblenz and confers with the Belgian Command to-morrow. It is no secret that the Allied troops are everywhere ready for an immediate forward move in case of necessity. It is noteworthy, however, that the German papers recently have a moderate tone.

GERMAN PROPOSALS.

Paris, May 22.

The German proposals for a League of Nations and International Labour Charter are published. The former generally agrees with the Allied scheme but includes a number of proposals which the Conference Commission consider showy and have been already discarded as impracticable. The Allied reply has been drafted but not yet presented. It will point out the impracticability of the innovations.

New York, May 22.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press has received an authorised statement from the German Government declaring that Germany declines to sign the Peace Terms because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonour and moral degradation of the German nation for generations. The terms do not contain a single trace of President Wilson's programme. America must intervene and put the fourteen points through, or declare that she is unable or does not wish to do so.

Copenhagen, May 22.

Contrary to the semi-official report cable earlier, Danish correspondents in Berlin state that the demonstration on the Wilhelmplatz was attended by only five thousand, without enthusiasm, while at least a hundred thousand were present with the Independent Socialists at the Lustgarten, in favour of signing peace.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

London, May 22.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Bonar Law reiterated inability to afford an opportunity of discussion of the Peace Treaty before the German answer had been received or their action was known. He emphasised that this decision was the outcome of a discussion by the Big Five. Ratification would not take place until the House had approved the treaty. Mr. Bottomley endeavoured to move the adjournment hereon but was unsuccessful.

Replying to the German note as regards prisoners of war the Associated Governments decline to release those guilty of crimes and penal offences. They point out that the Germans make no specific suggestions respecting alleviation of the treatment of prisoners, whereas the Allies always scrupulously observed the rules of war and dictates of humanity therewith. Consequently they fail to see what alleviations are possible. As regards restitution of personal property, information about the missing, and care of graves, the Allies give complete assurances, but as regards the demand for full reciprocity, they point out that a parallel does not exist and therefore the reciprocity claim does not arise. The Allies are prepared to do what is possible to return prisoners in good condition, but the demands of their own nationals and the liberated territories will probably make it impossible to supply the desired clothing. Finally the Allies agree to the establishment of a Repatriation Commission immediately Peace is signed.

ITALY'S DEMANDS.

Paris, May 21.

Signor Orlando has gone to Italy in order, the "Matin" says, to obtain the sanction of the Italian Cabinet to a "modus vivendi" whereby Italy will renounce her claim under the Treaty of London to territories inhabited by 150,000 Yugo-Slavs in exchange for recognition of the principle of Italian sovereignty at Fiume where Italy will give very considerable economic and political guarantees and allow all interested parties to share in the local government.

Rome, May 21.

Signor Orlando, from Paris, met the Cabinet at the frontier and said the Italian delegation at Paris was still inspired by the declarations of the Government of April 29.

The Cabinet has decided to appoint fresh delegates to replace the three who recently resigned.

Signor Orlando has returned to Paris.

Paris, May 21.

The question of Fiume and Dalmatia is still unsettled.

TURKEY'S FATE.

Paris, May 21.

The fate of Turkey is undecided.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 22.

The Newmarket Stakes resulted as follows:—
Dominion (9 to 1)
Old Bill (22 to 1)
Lord Paoli (7 to 1)
The race was a very close one, and the result was a surprise to many.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE TRADE WAR

At a luncheon at the British Empire Club yesterday, Lord Sydenham, presiding, moved a resolution that it is desirable to hold a British Empire Exhibition in 1921 as an expression of Imperial unity and as a means for the promotion of commerce and industry throughout the Empire. In the course of his speech Lord Sydenham said we must look to the vast undeveloped resources of the Empire to restore the badly shaken fabric of our industrial life. If we could not retain and increase our overseas trade we would be faced with grave economic difficulties. We had to meet competition, especially of the United States and Japan, but a united Empire would enable us to do so.

Lord Blyth, seconding, recalled that he was Organising Chairman of the Franco-British Exhibition and the Japanese Exhibition. Lord Hardinge told him during the war that the friendly feeling between France, Japan and Britain was largely due to these Exhibitions.

Mr. W. Hughes said the desirability of the Exhibition was obvious. What precisely was the policy of the Government of this country as regards Imperial trade he did not know. No Englishman present could tell him. The electors of Britain must make up their minds what they really wanted. Such an Exhibition would be one way of convincing Doubting Thomases all over the Empire.

Sir Joseph Ward said that the Dominions looked to the Motherland to give them a lead in the post-war fight for supremacy. The fact had to be faced that the United States and Japan had secured Germany's pre-war trade and much of the British trade. The proposed Exhibition would be a great stimulus to the development of Imperial trade.

Sir George Perley emphasised the importance of developing Imperial trade, for the war had shown the importance of keeping our resources in our own hands.

Sir E. Bowring said that Newfoundland was prepared to do her utmost to make the Exhibition a success.

Sir R. Hadfield thought it might be difficult to hold an Exhibition without the help of other countries, but he agreed it would be more satisfactory if the Exhibition could be confined to the Empire.

The resolution was adopted.

TO HELP BRITISH TRADE.

London, May 22.

In the House of Commons Sir S. J. G. Hoare moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission and reform the foreign, consular and diplomatic services. Mr. Clines seconded. Lt. Col. Archer Shee, supporting, suggested that the Dominions be asked to help financially in maintaining a unified consular service representative of the Empire. Lieut. Colonel Murray hoped the Government would encourage candidates from the Dominions.

Sir A. D. Steel Maitland replied that property qualification was a necessity for nomination. A separate examination for Foreign Office candidates would be abolished. The future pay for diplomatic and consular posts would enable the holders to maintain their positions properly. The General and Levant services would be merged into one, possibly also the Siamese, but the Chinese and Japanese services would remain separate. The suggested amalgamation of the foreign and diplomatic services with the consular service and Department of Overseas Trade was uncommonly difficult. The Government had decided to reconsider the position of the Overseas Trade Department in the light of the happenings of the past few years. A committee would be established to take evidence immediately. It was hoped considerably to increase the number of salaried consular posts, which would be confined to Britishers, and it was most probable that the unpaid posts would be similarly confined. Referring to the Dominions in the Service Sir S. D. Steel Maitland mentioned that a Canadian was about to go to Washington as British Commercial Attaché.

BRITISH FINANCE.

London, May 21.

In the House of Commons during the resumed debate on the Finance Bill Sir E. Carson said the nature of the reception of the Budget by the Dominions was worth millions in money. Lord Hugh Cecil said the political advantage of the Preference proposals far outweighed any theoretical economic disadvantages. The Bill passed its second reading unanimously.

In the House of Commons Col. W. Ashley asked if Overseas Dominions and Colonies would be offered similar services. Mr. J. W. Pratt replied that the question of how such assistance can be rendered was now being considered. He hoped to announce the decision very shortly.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

London, May 22.

The "Times" publishes an official announcement that Sir Albert Stanley's resignation owing to ill-health may be expected shortly. Sir Auckland Geddes, who is temporarily in charge of the Board of Trade, will be definitely appointed President of the Board. The McGill University has agreed to the request of the British Government that his appointment as Principal of the University do not take effect for another year.

BOLSHEVICKS REFUSE FOOD.

Paris, May 22.

The situation regarding Russia has modified owing to Lenin's refusal of the proffered food supplies by the Allies conditional on the Bolsheviks' ceasing hostilities against the Allies and other Russian Governments. The Allies are reconsidering the situation and will possibly recognise the Koltchak and other anti-Bolshevik Russian Governments.

STRIKE ON THE SUEZ.

London, May 22.

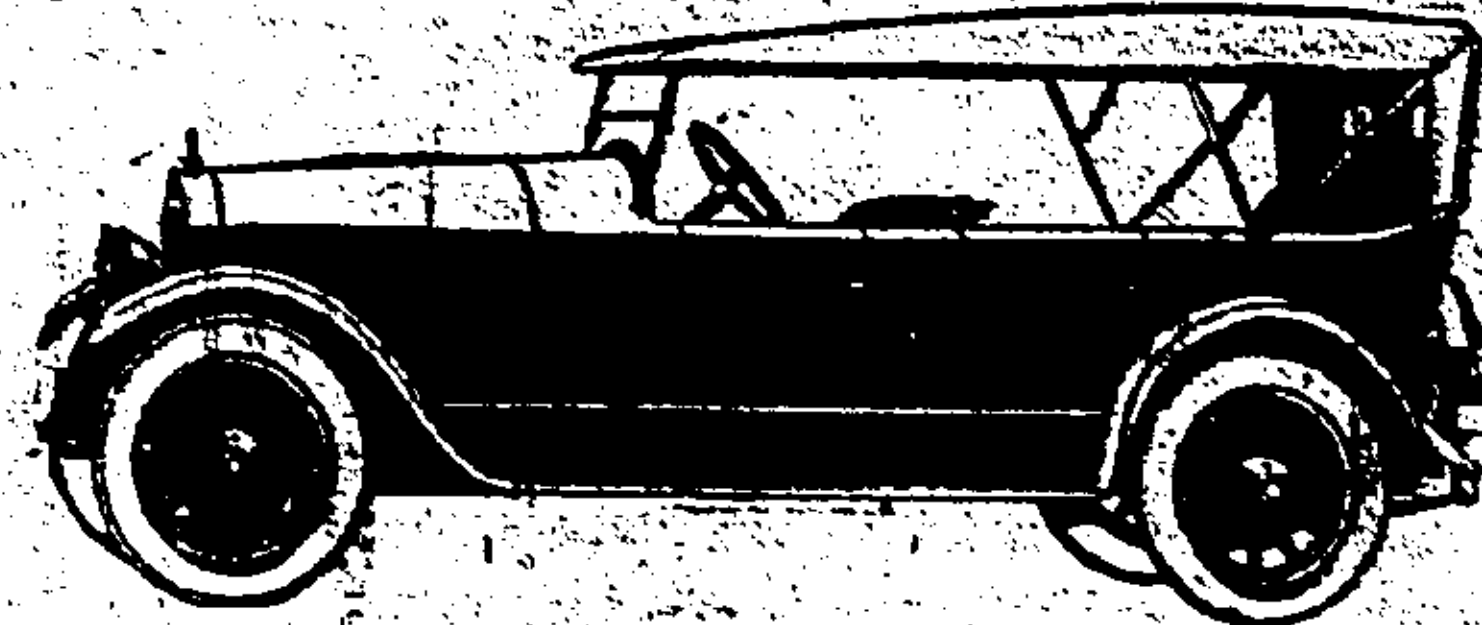
In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Harmsworth stated that Sir Edmund Allenby reported that a strike of the employees of the Suez Canal Company broke out on May 12 and subsequently all the workers at Port Said struck. The strike has now spread to Suez. In view of its vital importance the Suez Canal service must be maintained. This is now being ensured with naval and military assistance.

THE TURF.

London, May 21.

The Newmarket Stakes resulted as follows:—
Dominion (9 to 1)
Old Bill (22 to 1)
Lord Paoli (7 to 1)
The race was a very close one, and the result was a surprise to many.

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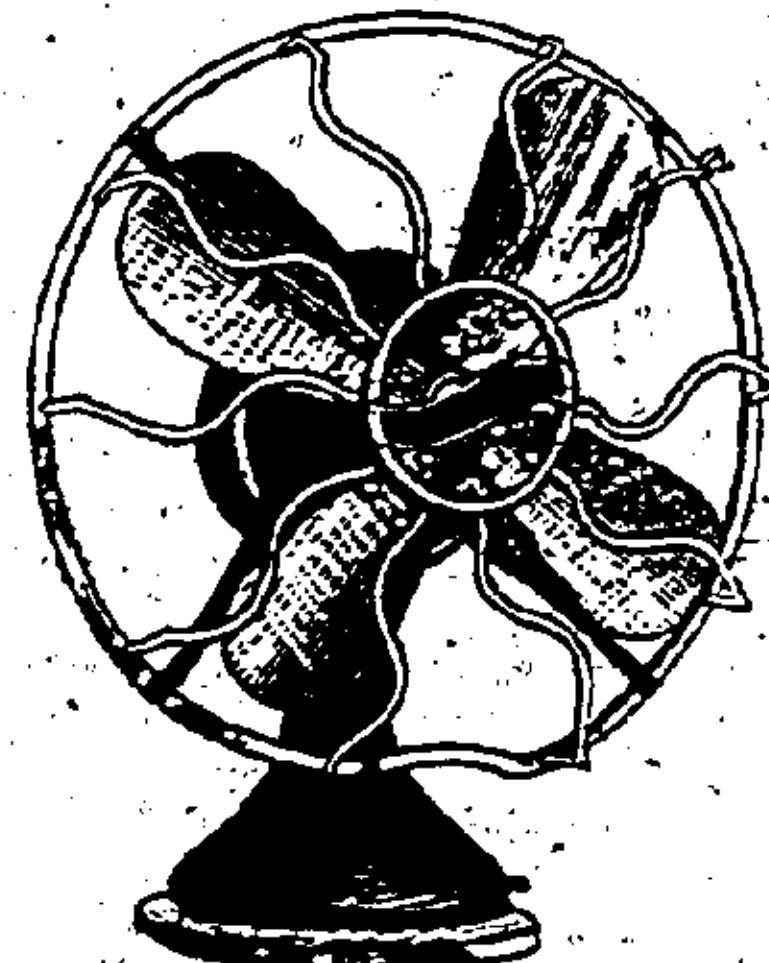
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

GARAGE: 7, RUSSELL STREET.

TEL. NOS. 659 & 781.

ANDERSON FANS



A High grade fan

at minimum price.

All Popular Sizes

Sold at \$10.50 \$20.00 & \$21.00.

THE SINCERE Co., LTD.

NOTICE

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for 30th April, 1919.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 23rd May, to Thursday, the 29th May, 1919, INCLUSIVE.

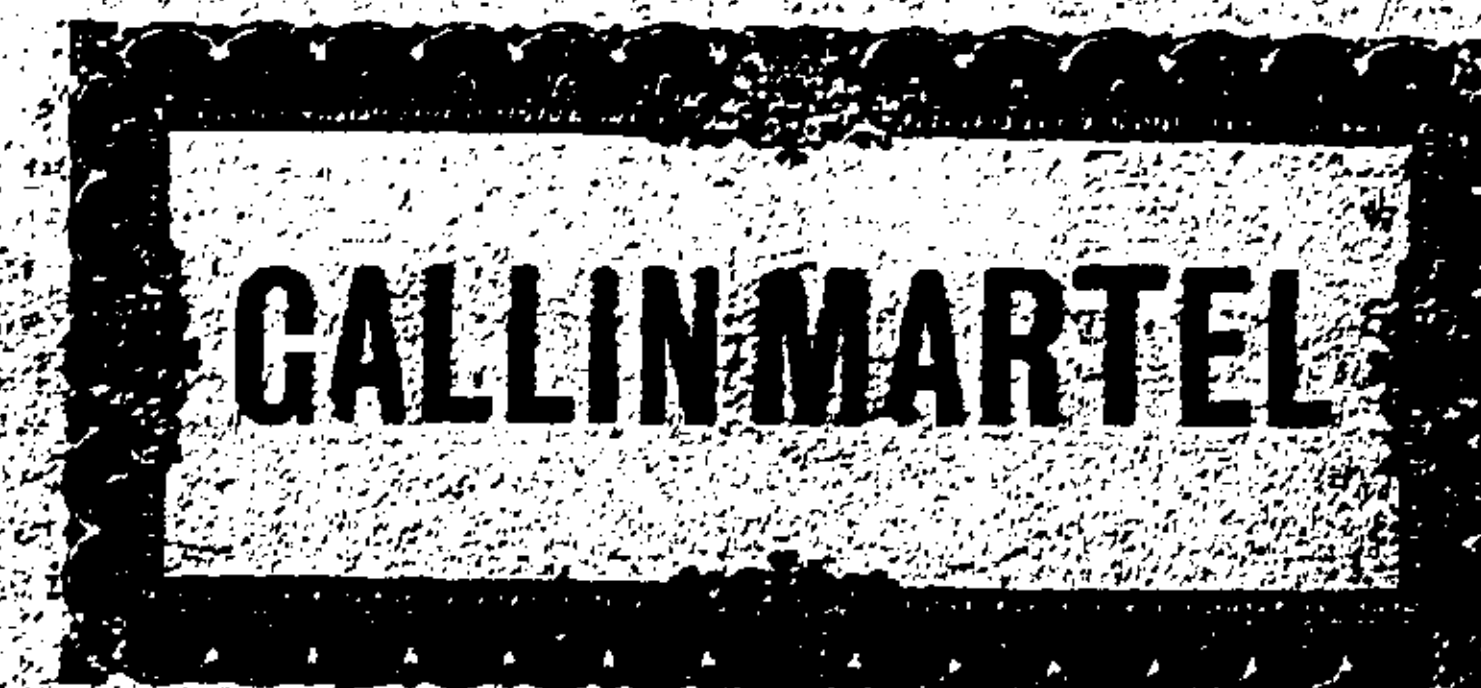
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. L. BOWEN, of the Chinese Language School, has a number of places for the study of Chinese. He has a good method of teaching Chinese and has a number of students who are now in the Chinese Language School. He has a number of students who are now in the Chinese Language School. He has a number of students who are now in the Chinese Language School.

Ask for the Original



The oldest and one of the best Brandy Houses in the Trade.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents for China

H. RUTTONJEE & SON

NOTICES.

Ever tried to
bring Smoke out
of Your Eyes ?

Impossible Isn't it? It's just
as impossible also to obtain
a more Pleasant Satisfying
delicious Smoke than



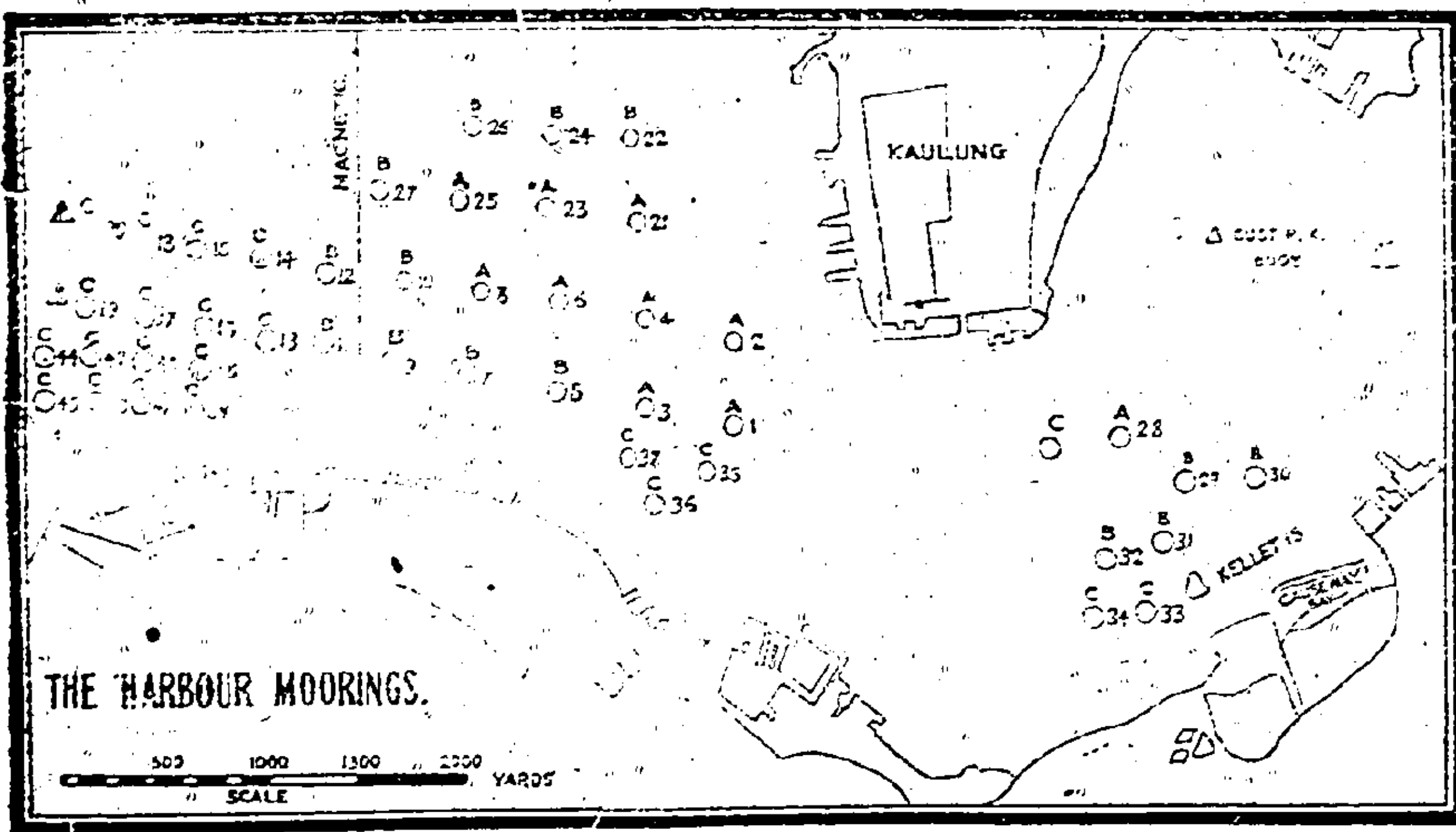
WESTMINSTER
AIDE DE CAMP
CIGARETTES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE



The advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co. Ltd.

SHIPPING.



SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

MAY 28.
Neuralia, 5656, Br. Capt. Chivas,
Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring.
—A I.
Taming, 1356, Br. Capt. Penne-
father, Manila, B. & S.—
Mooring—C 36.
Hoihong, 1270, Br. Capt. Evans,
Fochow, D. L.—Mooring—
Wharf.
Providence, 693, Nor. Capt.
Hansen, Saigon, M. M.—
Mooring—B 11.
Arioka Maru, 1743, Jap. Capt.
Susamaki, Saigon, O. S. K.—
Mooring—C 28.
Tungshing, 767, Ch. Capt. Udden,
Canton, Kwong Hing.—
Mooring—C 46.
Sunning, 1570, Br. Capt. Benson,
B. & S.—Mooring—C 36.
Nanyo Maru No. 2, 747, Jap.
Capt. Bato, Bangkok, Y.K.K.
Mooring—K Q.
Kumakata Maru, 1342, Jap. Capt.
Nakagawa, Bangkok, Y.K.K.
Mooring—C 42.
Harunasan Maru, 1867, Jap.
Capt. Ikeda, Bangkok, M. B.
Mooring—C 42.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Kwangtah for Shanghai
Shun Cheong for K. C. Wan
Huichow for New Chwang
Pak Wo for Shanghai.
Neuralia for London
Natica for Pladje
Chofu Maru for Canton
Sultan Van Koehie for Singapore

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various
hospitals in Siberia are badly in
need of reading matter. Any
books, newspapers etc. for their
use handed in at the G. P. O. will
be packed and forwarded to them
free.

Registered and Parcel Mails
close 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless other-
wise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Japan—Per KAGA MARU, 29th
May.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK VIA
PANAMA CANAL &
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"IJITAROEM."

having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed
that all goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be
obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th
June, 1919, will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will
be examined on the 3rd June,
at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the
Steamer must be presented
within 14 days of arrival, other-
wise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

This steamer brings on cargo
from New York originally in-
tended for shipment per s.s.
"KAZEMBE."

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 28d 11h. 26m.—No returns from
Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China.
Pressure has again decreased slightly at
the majority of reporting stations. There
are indications that an area of low
pressure covers Indo-China and the
north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st 13.09 inches
against an average of 31.86 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Direction. Force.

Hourly to 10 p.m. E. winds,
fresh to fair.

Force. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China be- The same
tween H.K. and Lamook as No. 1.

South coast of China be- The same
tween H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, May 23, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Day On date On date.
at 4 p.m. at 4 p.m. at 4 p.m.
Barometer — 29.76 29.73 29.75
Temperature — 80 75 78
Humidity — 55 77 68
Wind Direction — E. E. E. E.
Force — 4 4 4
Weather — C C C
Rain — 0.02 0.00 0.00
Lightness of atmosphere on the 27th 50
lowest 29.75
H.K. Observatory, May 28, 1919.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHoji
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA COAL, MUTARE, FUKUOKA,
YOSHINOYAMA, NAGOYA, MANABU, SATO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMITAMADA, NISHI,
and OTSUKA COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, "KARATSU"
WAKAMATSU, MOI, KURE, KORE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—

"IWASAKISAI."

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley's
AGENCY FOR—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKI, Manager.

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

3 Nights only Mon. Tues. & Wed. 3 Nights only

at 9.15 P.M.

GREAT PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PRODUCTION

A. H. WOODS

presents

PEGGY HYLAND

in

"THE OTHER WOMAN"

in 5 parts.

AMERICAN GAZETTE 86
ETC. ETC.

Wednesday Matinee, 28th May at 5.15 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in
"A DOG'S LIFE"

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE

TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"TARZAN
OF THE
A P E S"

Prices 5.15 p.m. \$1 & 60 cts.
9.15 p.m. \$2 & \$1.00.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL — The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL — The coming seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS — The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
Ocean Services, and the leading American
business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as
banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 453, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Surprisingly Clean. Moderate
Fares. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.

Telephone 812.

MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Charles M. ...
Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

THE PEAK HOTEL

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)